

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXV.—No. 640.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

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Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

A GENTLEMAN desirous that his son, 16 years of age, should complete his education by twelve or eighteen months' travelling on the Continent, would be glad to meet with a TUTOR who may be taking four to six youths for that purpose. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6388, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER required for a grammar school in South Australia, to be united with the Incumbency. Estimated income about 400*l.* a-year. An ASSISTANT MASTER and CURATE is also required. Graduates in Holy Orders of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6380, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

LECTURER in NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. The above office, in a London College, is now vacant. Address, inclosing two stamps Box 6362, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER. Wanted, after Christmas, in a private classical school in South Devon, a graduate in honours of Oxford or Cambridge, of some experience in the management of a school. Board and residence in the principal's house. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6384, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MIDDLE SCHOOL.—Wanted at Christmas an ASSISTANT MASTER. In addition to the usual qualifications for the above, a knowledge of music and French is desired. A Title for Holy Orders might be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6368, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR wanted to prepare a gentleman, aged 19, for Cambridge. The tutor should be a companion in leisure hours. Address, stating qualifications, inclosing two stamps, Box 6368, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A TUTOR is wanted for a young man in Germany. A married man, having other pupils, would be preferred. Mathematics and classics would be required, and to speak the German language. Address, inclosing two stamps, "Box 6370," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR wanted immediately, to reside in lodgings, in a pleasant village in Hampshire, and to devote three hours a day for a few months to the instruction in classics and mathematics of three boys, aged respectively 15, 14, and 10. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6372, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

THE PRINCIPAL of a gentleman's boarding and day school in a fashionable suburb of the West of England, desires to meet with a PARTNER or PURCHASER. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6374, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Cambridge or Oxford first classman at B.A. Examination. The appointment is that of COMPOSITION MASTER in a Worcestershire endowed school. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6376, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER wanted to take the junior classes of a grammar school in the West of England. No out-of-school duties. Applicants to state age, &c., and testimonials to be sent in by the 5th of September. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6378, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER. Wanted in a first-class school on the Western coast. He must be a good disciplinarian, and able to teach English and writing thoroughly, and the elements of Latin and mathematics. Applicants to state age, experience in tuition, salary expected, and to enclose testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6380, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER wanted in a boy's school. Classics, mathematics, and general English. Superior references as to character, abilities, and qualifications for teaching required. A graduate preferred. An interview necessary. Age between 30 and 40. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6382, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Wanted a lady accustomed to the management of children, to take the entire care of three young girls, ages from 7 to 12. Salary 30*l.* per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6384, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Required immediately, in a young gentlemen's school, where the number is limited, a lady capable of teaching good music, French, and dancing, together with the usual branches of education. Salary moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6386, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS WANTED, a lady, about 25, to take the entire charge of three children (eldest 13), and to instruct them in French, English, music, and drawing. A comfortable home, but small salary. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6388, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS WANTED (age about 30) for a boy 8 years of age. A domesticated lady, fond of retirement, would find this a comfortable situation. Applicants to state terms, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6390, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS WANTED to instruct two little girls in music, French, and English. Salary, 25*l.* per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6392, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

DAILY GOVERNESS required in a small school in the City, to teach English and French thoroughly. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6394, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AN experienced DAILY GOVERNESS wanted to instruct three young children. Applicants to state terms and give references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6396, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A FRENCH LADY (*diplômée* preferred). Wanted immediately in an establishment near town, competent to teach her own language and German without a master. Salary moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6398, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A PARISIAN GOVERNESS WANTED. The principals of a ladies' boarding-school in the country are desirous of engaging a young Parisian capable of teaching her own language grammatically. Accomplishments are not required. A moderate salary will be given, and a comfortable home offered. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6400, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED a lady of Evangelical principles to undertake the entire charge of four little girls, the eldest in her 13th year. Thorough English, French, music, and singing are indispensable. Applicants to state age, experience, and salary, and to give references. Address, Box 6402, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A YOUNG LADY WANTED, as useful companion, by a lady residing near town. She must be well educated, accustomed to good society, cheerful and agreeable, with some knowledge of French and music. Age 25 to 30. Salary moderate, with all the advantages of a comfortable home. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6404, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR TEACHER. Required in a first-class school in the northern suburbs of London, a young lady who, in return for her services, would receive board and residence, with instruction from two masters. Music an especial requisite. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6406, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

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Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

AS ENGLISH or JUNIOR MATHEMATICAL MASTER in a private or collegiate school, or clerk in any respectable firm. Is competent to teach algebra to simple equations, four books of Euclid, mapping and junior drawing, also Latin grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c. Salary with board and lodging 30*l.*, without 70*l.*; the organ or harmonium if required 10*l.* extra. Age 23. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,421, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GENTLEMAN, the son of a late benefited clergyman, of considerable experience in tuition, and who has for the last year—and-a-half held the third mastership in an endowed school, desires a similar engagement. The highest testimonials and references given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,423, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NON-RESIDENT or VISITING TUTOR, or RESIDENT MASTER, by a native of Saxony, 30 years of age, and able to instruct in German, French (acquired in Paris), Latin and Greek classics with prose and verse composition (English pronunciation), mathematics (higher branches) natural science, piano, &c. Has had seven years' experience in English schools and families. References to noblemen and clergymen. Salary from 70*l.* to 100*l.* As a non-resident, would accept of a moderate offer. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,425, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

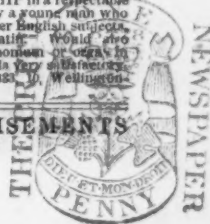
AS PRIVATE TUTOR, until the 17th of October, by an Oxford undergraduate. Would undertake to teach Greek, Latin, and mathematics. Age 20. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,427, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR in a gentlemen's family. Advertiser is 27 years of age, has filled a similar position to the one he now seeks, and is competent to teach Greek, Latin, algebra, Euclid, elementary French, drawing, &c. Salary 40*l.* with board and lodging, 80*l.* if non-resident. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,429, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR or ASSISTANT, by a gentleman who is fully competent to teach English generally, junior classics, Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, mensuration, arithmetic, and writing. References good. Age 21. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,431, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a private school, or a CLERKSHIP or SECRETARYSHIP in a respectable establishment, either private or public, by a young man who is well acquainted with arithmetic and other English subjects, and could undertake the elements of Latin. Would also undertake, if required, to play the harmonium or organ in school or for Divine Services. Testimonials very satisfactory. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 12,433, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

REGISTRY ADVERTISEMENTS
continued on next page



AS GOVERNESS to instruct young children in the rudiments of education, and where accomplishments are not required, by a lady, who would also be happy to combine with tuition the domestic arrangements of the house. Good references can be given. Address, including two stamps, Box 12,435, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family, by a lady of considerable experience in tuition, and first-class references and testimonials. Is competent to teach superior French (acquired in Paris), thorough good English and drawing, good music for teaching Italian, Latin, and singing to young beginners. Accustomed to pupils from 6 to 18 years of age. Boys above 8, objected to. Salary not under 6 guineas, and laundry. Address, including two stamps, Box 12,437, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school, by a young lady who is competent to instruct in English generally, use of the globe, French, music, and drawing to junior pupils. Salary 25s. Age 23. Good reference as to respectability and efficiency. The West of England preferred. Address, including two stamps, Box 12,439, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, or head English teacher in a school, by a lady who can give the highest references to former employers, and is competent to teach thorough English, French, German, drawing, and music theoretically. No objection to travel on the Continent. Salary 55s. and laundry expenses. Age 27. Address, including two stamps, Box 12,441, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A GENTLEWOMAN desires a position as **GOVERNESS or COMPANION**, in England or on the Continent. Her acquirements are English and French thoroughly, music, singing, and the elements of Italian, German, Spanish, and Latin. Address, including two stamps, Box 12,443, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PIANOFORTE TEACHER in private families or schools, and within an easy distance, by rail or otherwise, of London, by a lady who has had much experience in teaching. Would have no objection to purchase a school, or to join another lady in the management of one. Address, including two stamps, Box 12,445, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS, by a young lady who has had five years' experience in tuition, and is thoroughly competent to teach English, music, drawing (in various styles), French grammatically and conversationally, Italian, and Latin. Salary 70s. per annum. Age 25. Address, including two stamps, Box 12,447, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family by a young lady, who is competent to teach English, music, and French. She is 23 years of age, and has been governess in a clergyman's family. Salary 30s. References to clergyman and others. Address, including two stamps, Box 12,449, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED an engagement by a lady aged 30, as **USEFUL COMPANION or ENGLISH GOVERNESS** in a family, to children under 12, and where accomplishments are not required. She has had eight years' experience, and would take the charge of her pupils and their wardrobes. No objection to travel or go abroad. Most satisfactory testimonials. Salary moderate. Address, including two stamps, Box 12,451, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for a re-engagement as **RESIDENT GOVERNESS** in a private family. Her acquirements are English, music, and French. The highest references can be given. Address, stating terms, &c., including two stamps, Box 12,453, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A YOUNG LADY, who has had much experience in tuition, wishes for an **ENGAGEMENT**, either as daily or resident **GOVERNESS**. She teaches English, French, music, &c., and can offer most unexceptionable references. Address, including two stamps, Box 12,455, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, by a young lady who can impart the rudiments of a good English education. Has been a junior teacher in a private school. Salary 15s. Age 19. Address, including two stamps, Box 12,457, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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TO OUR READERS.

IN FUTURE the CRITIC will not attempt reviewing and criticism, but will limit itself to the collection of information. It proposes henceforth to be a guide to the book-clubs and the library, and will gather together the gossip of literature, and cull from all quarters just so much as every person, moving in the world, desires to know, and no more.

The scheme may be thus briefly described:—The literary history of the month—its most important new publications and incidents—will be narrated in a leading article.

Then the New Books will be set forth; but, instead of a formal review giving only the opinion of the writer, the title and price will be followed by short extracts from the reviews of them in the various journals, so that the reader may see the collective judgment of the Press to guide him in his choice. Occasionally, there will be added a short editorial description of the contents.

The New Music of the month will be treated in like manner.

So also will the New Paintings and Engravings.

This will be followed by a collection from all sources of the news of the month relating to Literature, Art, and Science; the sayings and doings of Authors, Artists, and Savans; with biographies of deceased notables.

The present number commences imperfectly the plan above described: we shall hope to work it out more completely in future numbers.

THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

SEPTEMBER is emphatically a dull month in the metropolis. All who have time and money to spare are off and away to woodland, mead, or stream; to climb Alpine heights, slay birds on the moor, and fish in lake and running river. Our artists are gone abroad to make a fresh portfolio of sketchings; hardy men of the pen and bold yachters in quest of adventures and the materials for a new book. Books most in demand are, perhaps, guide-books. Pater-noster-row is reported to be dull and dreary, and grass, hyperbolically of course, is growing in the midst thereof. Archaeologists are here, there, and everywhere exploring old castles, old British and Roman camps, taking sight of old churches, and lecturing on mediæval remains. There is a gathering of social-science philosophers in "Auld Reekie," and another takes place in the course of the month in Berlin.

Gatherings, at this season, whether for agricultural, scientific, or social purposes, can be entered into with greater zest than when people are oppressed with the graver cares of life. We can shake off the shop, the counting-house, the ledger, red-tape, parchments, Mark-lane, the 'Change, and "closing prices," enjoy the fresh air and wear wide-awakes, without fear of censure. We find, hence, that there has been a gathering of the North Lancashire Agricultural Society, where Lord STANLEY has been speaking pleasantly and encouragingly to tenant farmers, not meaning, however, to greatly flatter them. Then there has been a gathering of a remnant of Celts in kilts on the braes of MAR-FORBES and FARQUHARSONS, "all plaided and plumed," and noting their approach to the scene of the sports by sound of pibrochs; when commenced, "putting the stone," "throwing the hammer," "tossing the caber," the day ending with highland dances, as mad and not much more picturesque than a dance of Ashantees. But the clans enjoyed themselves, and did not finish by, in Ashantee or Maori style, eating one another. Furthermore, to come a long way back south, there has been spirited yachting in the Solent. These manly English sports are greatly to be commended, and we read of prizes for a race from Ryde to Plymouth, of regulations for matches, and hints for the proper construction of pleasure boats. These are matters all too learned for us, and for others who seldom "sniff of the briny," consequently we do not attempt to speak out of our depth; but can only express the hope that the long vacation may be a merry and healthful one to those who go down into the depths to see great wonders, to those who climb high hills, or "toss the caber" at their foot.

Meanwhile the British Association for the Advancement of Science holds its annual tryst—the present the thirty-third—at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where, we believe, it first met now thirty years ago, when the cry for reform had just subsided, and when it was deemed that science and art in turn should receive an impetus. Sir W. ARMSTRONG, the President, delivered the inaugural address, on railways, locomotives, coal fields, mines and mining, the Davy lamp, gunnery, Armstrong guns, social science, the sources of the Nile, the antiquity of man, and much more. The address was received with satisfaction and applause. Since then the various sections have been in commotion; but it would be a vain attempt to enumerate and comment on all the papers which have been read. The section of geography and ethnology has been well attended when the *Antiquity of Man* had a hearing through Mr. CRAWFORD's paper on Sir CHARLES LYELL, which was listened to with deep attention, and the *Negro* through Dr. HUNT's. Mr. FAWCETT, in the section of Economic Science, read an important paper "On the Effects of the Discovery of Gold," when Mr. E. ARKWORTH thought that political economists attributed too much importance to the gold question. Coal turned up again, in the

section Geology, allied with coke and coal mining in Northumberland and Durham, through a valuable paper read by Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD, the great coal viewer of the north. In section E, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, C.E., reported on gun-cotton for the mechanical section of the committee, which "found it difficult to believe that greater mechanical effect could be produced by gases generated from gun-cotton than by gases generated from gunpowder." Professor MILLER made a few experiments on various kinds of gun-cotton which did not alarm the savans. We read in the reports that a small quantity of the cotton, in the form of loose thread, was first lighted, and burnt slowly, with a brilliant flame, and without smoke. Another kind was next burnt, in the shape of rope, the combustion having more the appearance of gunpowder, but producing no smoke. A third quantity, enclosed in an india-rubber case, was next placed on the table, and, on a light being applied to it, the cotton instantaneously exploded, and was all burnt off, the india-rubber case, in which it had been enclosed, being left uninjured. A small heap of loose gun cotton was then placed on a piece of tin, and on its being lighted it burnt off in a bright flame, with no explosion, and leaving no ash. A small train of gunpowder was next placed on a sheet of paper on the table and lighted, and the large quantity of smoke which was produced presented a strong contrast to the result produced by the burning of the gun-cotton.

Next Professor ABEL read a short report, giving a description of the manner in which gun-cotton is manufactured in Austria, from which it appears that its production is not more difficult and complicated, and is attended with much less risk of accident to the workmen and the manufacturing establishment, than the production of gunpowder.

But even the scientific get tired in time of science, or at least must alternate its pursuit with the pursuit of something different; so in the evening of Saturday last there was a grand ball given in the Assembly-rooms, which was attended by all the *élite* of Newcastle and the neighbourhood. Moreover, in the course of the day there was a boat-race for the championship of the Tyne, which created great interest, and which the grave and sedate savans of different ages did not consider it beneath the dignity of science to witness. On the whole, however, affairs appear dull, the skies lower, and the rain pours down. Some of the sections have suspended their meetings, the members not caring to have to read their papers to empty benches. Those who have no better to do make excursions to Canobie and Keildar, or to Crag Lough.

THE TENTH REPORT of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education has just been issued, and gives the details of another REVISED CODE. This is brought into operation in the same crafty manner as its prototype, and is characterised by the same wanton disregard of keeping faith with the masters and managements of local schools. Gradually and securely the Kensington clique are getting the art and science education into their own hands. The grant passed by the House of Commons to the department amounted to 122,000*l.* This is a respectable sum, but of this the teaching of science received but 20,000*l.*, and that of art 22,000*l.* The remainder was mostly expended in salaries, specimens, buildings, official houses, and the museum connected with the "boilers." The masters of local art schools had formerly respectable fixed salaries. The "result" system was afterwards partially adopted. The masters, on passing successful examinations in certain subjects, were to receive 10*l.* per annum for each certificate thus obtained, on condition of teaching in poor schools at low terms. The fees and certificate payments were limited to 50*l.* per annum. These payments were understood to be guaranteed by the Government, and on the faith of this, masters studied for and obtained their certificates. This fixed allowance is now abolished by Messrs. LOWE and LINGEN without any compensation.

The pupil teachers in art schools are similarly treated. The whole payments are to depend on the uncertain and fallacious "payment for results." These "results" are to depend also upon the dictum of an inspector, who must be marvellously gifted if he be able to judge with anything like efficiency on so many distinct branches of study. The effect will be that more inspectors will be wanted, as was, probably, the great design. But so far as art or science education is concerned, none but the most gifted and promising pupils will receive any attention. The master cannot be expected to fag at dull neglected pupils who are unlikely to bring him any remuneration. This is, indeed, the salient point of the boasted "payment for results," i.e., the greater the work the less the pay. Instead of art education being developed for the general benefit of great localities and the special requirements of manufacturing industry, the schools must be henceforth made subservient to the master's profit and be at the mercy of an inspector's crotchets. The few thousand pounds which the art masters throughout the country receive from the Government will be quite insufficient to induce them to continue the unprofitable work of teaching in elementary schools; as connected with this work there is a vast amount of labour in keeping of registers, books, and accounts for which there is no payment whatever. Several certificated art masters have already expressed their intention of ceasing to take any more poor pupils, and declining the visits of the inspector. A small increase in the rate of payment from the mass of their pupils will enable them to rid themselves of the fetters of LOWE and LINGEN, not only without loss but with more profit.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

ORIENTAL RELIGIONS.

Essays and Lectures: chiefly on the Religion of the Hindoos. By the late HORACE HAYMAN WILSON. Vol. II. London: Trübner. pp. 416.

ORIENTAL SCHOLARSHIP is a very noble possession; but, to be of use to mankind, it ought to be inspired by the Oriental genius. England has produced eminent Oriental scholars; but they nearly all labour under the defect of being intensely, exclusively Englishmen. The massiveness of English individuality we admire; its rigidity and frigidity are by no means admirable. Inferior in strength as the Frenchman and the German are to the Englishman, they can yet better adapt themselves to the far and the foreign. They have more of spontaneous sympathy. Hence Oriental scholarship has, in France and Germany, been fruitful in results which we demand in vain from the Oriental scholarship of England. The Englishman carries England to the East; the Frenchman and the German bring the East to Germany and France. In this difference a whole universe is revealed.

Horace Hayman Wilson, of whose collected works this volume forms a portion, was a great Oriental scholar; but the Oriental genius was assuredly not his. He was as free from prejudices as an Englishman can well be; but he had the stiffness, the disdainfulness, of the Englishman notwithstanding. Into the grandeur and opulence of the Oriental life he could not enter; everything was to be treated by a Western standard. The warmth and manifoldness of the East were to be judged by the cold rationalism of Europe. It never seemed to occur to Professor Wilson that we have a million times more to learn from the East than we can ever teach it, and that everything sublime in our heritage of thought and faith had an Oriental origin.

The contents of the present volume are various and interesting, but the attraction is chiefly of a popular kind. There are essays and lectures on Buddhism in Nepal; on the Religious Practices and Opinions of the Hindoos; on the Civil and Religious Institutions of the Sikhs; on the Religious Festivals of the Hindoos; on Human Sacrifices in the Ancient Religion of India; on the supposed Vaidic Authority for the Burning of Hindoo Widows, and on the Funeral Ceremonies of the Hindoos; on Buddha and Buddhism; on the Religious Innovations attempted by the Emperor Akbar.

As the topics are so miscellaneous, our remarks must be miscellaneous too.

Professor Wilson speaks of Oriental pantheism, and of pantheism generally, as the equivalent of gross materialism. This is a common error. We abstain from discussing the metaphysical or moral worth of pantheism as a system. But it is easy to demonstrate that pantheism always runs in a spiritualistic, and not in a materialistic, direction. Materialism pure is the idolatry of dead matter. It is the negation of life as much as the negation of spirit. But pantheism is the adoration of life in infinite and beautiful forms. Even if the forms were worshipped, there would still be no materialism. For form, instead of suggesting matter, veils it, effaces it. Seeing, however, that it is not even the forms, but the invisible life that is yearned for, hungered for, how, where, except by bigotry or stupidity, can materialism be traced? Of course there is a vulgar pantheism as there is a vulgar theism. The worst corruption, in accordance with a celebrated saying, is that of the divinest things. And in the mass of men there will evermore be a tendency to materialism, whatever the creed may be. But the objections to many systems of pantheism really is that they are too airy, too abstract. For instance, Spinoza, by reducing all to thought and extension, takes us into a ghastly world, from which we are glad to escape. Theism and pantheism seem to be affairs of climate and of temperament. The nearer to the tropics, the more the pantheistic element prevails; and the more there is of tropical blood in the veins, the more will pantheism reign in the imagination. But is the North Pole to give law to the Equator? Is a narrow Protestant dogmatism to condemn whatsoever it cannot feel or comprehend? Must not the effort rather be, to pierce into the mystery of Oriental pantheism, to ascertain why the men of the East came nearer to God, why they had more loving commune with nature, why their religions were clothed in an incomparable drapery of rites and of symbols? Confessedly we behold the Hindoo religions, whose essence is pantheism, in their degeneracy. Buddhism, two or three thousand years ago, was only one of many attempts at reform, and Buddhism itself has long been declining. Springing from feticheism at first, all religions fall into feticheism at last. The religions of India are approaching this inevitable doom; a doom, alas! which threatens the proudest and the most prosperous of European religions. It is from their season of summer splendour or of autumn richness that religions should be estimated. And what a divine spectacle the religions of India must have presented in their sunniest glory, in their autumnal affluence? How often India has been conquered. Century after century how many forces of disruption and decay have been at work? Tragedy following tragedy has tortured the heart of the most marvellous of countries. Is all this to be of no account? In the regeneration of India may not a new pantheism

arise, and beside it religions sublimer than those that flourished three thousand years ago?

In treating of Buddhism, Professor Wilson tries to be just; but he adopts far too hastily some very common but very erroneous opinions. Every religion, notwithstanding a pretended immutability, passes through many phases; and Buddhism is not an exception. But we maintain, in direct and emphatic opposition to Professor Wilson, that Buddhism was never atheism, and that Nirvana was never the equivalent of annihilation. Indeed it shows an almost idiotic ignorance of human nature to believe that a system of religion could ever be atheistic, or that it could preach annihilation as a saving faith. Buddha, admitting him to be a historical personage, endeavoured more to achieve a moral reform. For this purpose he insisted mainly on the moral duties, studiously leaving in vagueness the religious idea. It is not herefrom to be concluded that he did not recognise the value of religion or that he rejected a Supreme Being, but rather that he wanted to make the moral principles dominant by making them exclusive. As to Nirvana, we might as well say that the mystics of the Middle Ages adopted the doctrine of annihilation as maintain that those who accept Nirvana as an article of their creed embrace with enthusiasm the horrible doctrine of eternal destruction. Nothing more is meant than ecstasy, entrancement, a state of joyous calm, after turmoil, vicissitude, and pain. The more we suffer tragically and reflect deeply, the more we dream of a Nirvana—a place of peace where, laying aside whatsoever is earthliest in our individuality, we blend with Deity without wholly losing our consciousness. Do not the holiest souls reconcile themselves to the notion that they are to be—their troubles and trials over—loving thoughts in the bosom of God? Individuality is not so distinct in the East as in the West; it does not cut itself so clear and clean out; it is entwined with whatever surrounds it. That the individuality should, therefore, in some measure be in an immortal state merged in deity, appeals the Western, but gladdens the Eastern imagination. It seems difficult to satisfy the narrowminded, narrowhearted, European critics of Eastern religions. If the world beyond the grave is painted in colours too lively, then the Oriental is called a sensualist; if a veil is thrown round that world which the profane are not to touch, then the belief in annihilation is ascribed to the Oriental. Lately, books have been published in England, and have been extensively popular, in which Heaven is represented as a hotel of the first class, where the elect are to have every luxury free of expense, and where, when they want entertainment, they are to look out of the window and delectate themselves with the tortures of the damned. Now, when the books giving this prosaic picture of everlasting bliss are rather more read than even Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy," would it not be becoming in good Christian people to be silent about Buddhist extravagances? At all events, learned Orientalists should cease to calumniate Buddhism on two most essential points.

Passing over many inviting matters, let us glance at the subject discussed by Professor Wilson in his concluding article.

One of the great men of all times was the Emperor Akbar. He was the seventh descendant from Tamerlane, and the grandson of Baber. Born on the 14th of October, 1542—a few weeks before Mary Queen of Scots—he died in 1605. A mighty warrior, a profound legislator, he had besides the ambition to accomplish a religious reformation. Professor Wilson thinks that he was herein inspired by an intense antipathy to Mahometanism. But it is more reasonable to conjecture that Akbar was influenced partly by the desire to reconcile Mahometanism and Hindooism, partly by the wish to carry out his ideas of tolerance, partly by the dream of an eclecticism in which morality was to hold a more important place than the forms of religion and the formulas of theology. Gradually, from the growth of his own mind, and from his converse with scholars and sages, Akbar arrived at the conviction that all religions are of natural origin, and that therefore they have all the same authority. Though a more stalwart soul than either Julian in ancient times, or Joseph II. in modern, yet Akbar had features of resemblance to both. Like Julian, he had a fantastic love of symbolism, a slight tendency to superstition, and a boundless contempt for Mawworms and puritanic imbecilities, and, like Joseph II., he was now and then somewhat hasty and capricious in his schemes of popular improvement. He had the feverish impatience from which no divinely-gifted natures are free. And how delicate the task of a religious reformer on the throne! While holding the most absolute theism, Akbar was inclined to a species of sun worship. This may be regarded as inconsistency, but there is much less inconsistency in characters of the Akbar stamp and in characters generally than is usually supposed. Julian was a pantheist, yet he wished to revive polytheism in its most radiant aspects and in its most colossal dimensions. Fables were to be regarded as facts, though no one so well as Julian knew them to be fables. In truth, a philosophical faith in affairs of religion cannot satisfy the senses and the imagination, even in the calmest philosopher. Akbar was only eighteen when he came to the throne, and for a season all his thoughts and energies were of necessity devoted to the establishment and extension of his empire. But he

seized the first pause in the conflict to turn from politics and war to what seemed to him a far more godlike labour. And it is memorable that that sixteenth century, which was peculiarly the time of religious reformation in Europe, should have witnessed a noble attempt at harmonising religious antagonisms in Asia. Akbar was right, doubtless, in proclaiming and practising universal tolerance. But perhaps, in going further than this, he aimed at what no ruler can achieve. It is not impossible for a monarch to be a religious reformer. Despotism, however, not tolerance, must be a principal instrument. Plans lofty and generous as those of Akbar are apt to evaporate into dilettanteism. In the minds of the people zeal is associated with exclusiveness; and the most that a ruler can often do is to keep one exclusive sect from devouring another. Akbar was intimately acquainted with the tenets of Christianity. Jesuit missionaries resided for a long period at his court, and did not neglect proselytism in obedience to the customary Jesuit mode. But, accordant as Christianity might be with some of his tastes and aspirations, it yet no more satisfied his whole yearning and conceptions than Mahometanism, or Brahminism, or Parsism. Indeed, of the four religions, Parsism seems to have been his favourite, for fire worship and sun worship have intense affinities. An inevitable effect of Akbar's policy was the overthrow of Mahometan ascendancy. So that to Akbar, the most famous of the Mogul Emperors, may be traced the ruin of the Mogul empire. It appears as if Mahometanism, religiously and politically, could only be mighty when reigning alone. With intolerance Mahometanism began, and it is always enfeebled when it departs from intolerance. It is pleasant for publicists to tell Turkey to be tolerant; but, unfortunately, the more Turkey is tolerant, the more rapidly Turkey goes down. The sublimest of religious or political organisations is a theocracy. Akbar was a philosophical theist, yet he wished in his own person to be regarded not merely as the highest priest in the theocracy, but as a god; that is, he alike anticipated Voltaire, and went beyond Mahomet. A man so clear-sighted as Akbar could scarcely have been tempted to engage in an enterprise so chimerical, if all the religions with which he came into contact had not been in a deplorable state of decomposition. As cannot be too often repeated, when religions are dying or dead, the way must be cleared for some future religion by moral reformation alone.

From Akbar's grand endeavour, and, in the main, deplorable failure, the English Government, the heir of England's power, may learn not a little. It is manifest that it would be the merest madness for England to play the part of a religious reformer in India. In the combat of rival religions the English Government must be completely impartial. Yet all religions have more or less of moral elements and bearings. And so far as they have, a Government cannot look on apathetically. A Government is not simply an administrative; it is a moral force. It must then both encourage what is moral and check what is immoral. Purely as an affair of police a Government has this right, this duty; but far higher considerations are involved. England has to build in India a prosperous, a civilised, a noble community, and no diviner task has ever been allotted to any nation. Now it is often supposed that religious tolerance implies moral indifferentism; whereas, the more we are religiously tolerant the more should we be morally earnest. But, alas! in proportion as the English Government, both at home and abroad, has grown more tolerant, it has sunk more and more into indifferentism, and pocomuranteism is the most marked feature of Palmerstonian politics, and an ugly feature it is. Brave Circassians and brave Poles may be murdered, and the future safety of England may be in a thousand ways menaced. What does sprightly, smirking Palmerstonianism care? It would not do to let Exeter Hall mould and manage India; but there may be something worse than Exeter Hall, namely, selfish indolence. To the extent that a religion in India is a moral and civilising energy, let the Government generously support it. To the extent that a religion wars with morality and hinders civilisation, let the Government discountenance it. This is a rule most practical, most intelligible. Government is not to be a theologian; it is not to determine points of faith—a puerile and futile labour. As there is idolatry in all religions, and as Scotland, which is always attacking idolatry, is itself, perhaps, the most idolatrous of countries, the English Government must not meddle with idolatry as such. Much of the idolatry in the Roman Catholic Church is both beautiful and hallowing; and the same may be said of the idolatry of the Hindoos. But many of the religious practices of the Hindoos are offensive to the taste, are grossly indecent, are flagrantly immoral. Now, where they are so, the Government should not hesitate for a moment to put them down—if gradually, yet effectually. Professor Wilson glances briefly at the hindrances to the propagation of Christianity in India. These, according to him, are of a threefold nature. He says that the whole tendency of Brahminical education is to enforce dependence upon authority; but surely the whole tendency of religious education everywhere is both for good and evil to enforce that dependence. A second serious obstacle is that arising from the temporal interests of the Brahmins. As a guest at funeral solemnities, at marriage feasts, at religious festivals, a learned Brahmin receives presents, often of considerable value. These are almost his sole means of subsistence, and he is obliged, moreover, to provide for the physical wants of his scholars, as well as for their intellectual needs. It is not surprising, therefore, that the learned Brahmins, excluded from the patronage of the State, should cling to the system by which they live and have influence. A

third obstacle, so huge as almost to seem invincible, is, that the toleration of the learned Brahmin is so comprehensive that it amounts, Professor Wilson avers, to indifference to truth. Those Brahmins who, by desire of Warren Hastings, compiled a code of Hindoo laws, in the preface to their work, affirmed that every form of religious worship had equal merit. The learned Brahmins maintain that it is part of the scheme of Providence that diversities of religion and contrarieties of belief should be found: that, as a painter, by variety of colours, gives to his picture beauty; that, as a gardener, with flowers of every tint, enriches and embellishes his garden; so hath God allotted to every sect its own religion, to every tribe its own faith, that man, in modes the most manifold, might glorify and adore—modes which, all having the same end, are all equally acceptable in His sight. There is a sacred history of Christ in Sanskrit verse. Dr. Mills, in his preface to it, gives the curious information that the work was eagerly received and read by devotees from every part of India; that in the Temple of Kālī, near Calcutta, it was chanted; that even close to the shrine of the impure goddess, verse after verse was declaimed, though the work was proclaimed to be, and was known to be, an attack on idolatry. Rammohun Roy endeavoured to reform the religion of his countrymen, and to substitute the worship of one God by thanksgiving and prayer for idolatrous rites and festivals. As a result of his labours, a society exists at Calcutta, not numerous, but most respectable both as to talent and station. It professes faith in one Supreme God; assembles every Sunday for the performance of divine service, consisting of hymns and prayers, and a discourse in Sanskrit or Bengali, on the nature and attributes of Deity, and on moral obligations. Now, spite of Professor Wilson's consoling, but rather commonplace, assurance about the mysterious dispensations of Providence, the matter stands just thus: if converted in the mass to Christianity, the Hindoos would still regard it as only one of many religions having all an equal claim, while the learned and enlightened would unreservedly prefer theism or pantheism. Government in India must, therefore, not proselytise. It must leave to the missionaries the freest action, but it must not itself be a missionary. Let it solve a mighty and miraculous problem of civilisation, but not by sectarian instruments, rather by colossal agencies, moral and material.

THE EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION.

A History of the Egyptian Revolution from the period of the Mamelukes to the Death of Mohammed Ali: from Arab and European Memoirs, Oral Tradition, and Local Research. By A. A. PATON. 2 vols. London: Trübner & Co.

THE EAST IS STILL THE EAST. We announce no new fact. European civilization just begins to stir the surface of Eastern life as a light breath of wind stirs the surface of the water in a washing-tub in the open air. Chips and straws are put in motion, and after a dreary passage of a few instants cleave to the sides of the wooden vessel and refuse to advance any further. It may be centuries yet before the African or Asiatic mind can conceive the hurry and impatience of the European mind, and what it all means. Why all this haste? Why these "fire-carts?" Why these posts at regular intervals, suspending yards of galvanised iron-wire? Why galvanism, gas, or electricity? Why these huge vessels splashing up and down the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean caring nothing about winds and waves? Why travellers with bales of beads, cotton handkerchiefs, and copper bracelets forcing their way through the Mountains of the Moon, to examine the tint of the skin, the angle of the forehead, the colour of the teeth, the quality and kind of food eaten by black denizens of the earth? It will be long, centuries mayhap, as we have said, before the children of Shem and Ham understand the kindly intentions of Japheth in their behalf. Japheth would wash their faces and set them forth in clean pinafores. Japheth wishes them to take kindly to sheets, blankets, skates, fenders and fire-irons. Would have them eat beef and mutton instead of indulging in anthropophagical dainties. Would initiate them probably into the mysteries of the Stock Exchange, and to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. Shem and Ham have their own notions of civilisation. They are contented to receive any quantity of fire-water, gunpowder, rifles, beads, bandannas, fish-hooks where fish are to be caught, and needles where anything may be sewn, but have a great objection to be put out of the way on sanitary, religious, and economical grounds, according to Japheth's notions. The East is fanatically conservative. The West is ever on the change—new gods, new worship, every day a deity as it were ruling fashion, art, literature, science, and Civil Service examinations according to his behests.

Japheth, now and then, when he thinks that his younger brothers are not getting on fast enough according to his notions, uses coercion, and that not always of the gentlest character. If he cannot scold them out of a natural sluggishness he endeavours to coax them; if he cannot coax he tries the whip. Where the whip is inadmissible, he tries to shame them out of habits which he cannot do away with. And with this intention he invites junior nephews from the uttermost ends of the earth to pay him a visit at home, where he shows them steam-engines, railways, iron-clad frigates, photographs, and Manchester calico; takes them into the Speaker's Gallery, Exeter-hall, St. Paul's, or Cremorne, according as his digestion may be, and sends them home again in the full belief that they are deeply impressed with the value of his civilization, silver forks and spoons, and

that they are thoroughly imbued with all his notions of Church and State, parish vestries, and turnpike roads. And when they do go home they betake themselves incontinently to rice, and sloth, and man-eating, to the junk-house and the fetish. Poor Japheth has never been able to induce Shem and Ham, except at his own table, to sit on a chair, use a knife and fork, or, except in the domesticity of a European dwelling, to use soap, water, and a clean towel. There are those sanguine enough to believe that in time the Noachic brethren will fraternise as they ought; and, like the three brethren in the Eastern tale, who were long divided about a trifle, eat happily of the same dish.

The most amenable of all Japheth's relations has been the Egyptian. Indeed the former to the latter has been under infinite obligations. He taught him to read and write, to build cities, lay out fields, and to measure them. Yea, Japheth, when frozen out, or sorched out, or drowned out, in the regions he had chosen for his abode, was often obliged to the Egyptian for "a meal's victuals;" and so was Shem. The "old books," as Wordsworth calls them, tell us how much the descendants of Japheth are indebted to the Egyptians for their learning and laws, and arts and sciences; and we, even to the present hour, regard old Egypt with veneration, if not with gratitude. One never tires of reading her wonderful story. Her Nile still flows; still stand her pyramids and obelisks; her valley is as rich as in the days of Joseph, and the chief baker, and chief butler, and Potiphar. The school of Alexandria, the Sophists and Platonists, are no more, and its library would not now furnish the demands of a buttershop for a week; but there is still the capital of the Greeks in Egypt, in a commercial point of view more flourishing than ever. Thebes lies in ruins, but Cairo is still active, bustling, pleasure-seeking, filthy, and as engaging as in the days of the Caliphs, with this difference, that Christians are not now obliged to wear crosses hanging from their necks of five pounds weight, nor the Jews to wear, in commemoration of their idolatry of the golden calf, the head of a calf stamped in lead, with the metallic imprimatur of a caliph. In those pristine days of the Mahomedans there were sumptuary laws, that is the Jew was not allowed to ride about as a gentleman.

Mr. Paton—whose knowledge of the East and of Eastern people cannot be exceeded by the mere six weeks' run of the cockney or Manchester man, who, having money at his disposal, writes down a whole population as imbecile or worthless on the strength of his six weeks' tour—Mr. Paton, we say, who has travelled in Oriental countries, knowing, examining, seeking out, placing himself, at disadvantages, in order to ascertain the truth about "peoples" (such is now the word) ought to be listened to. We have read his book, and bear our testimony to its worth. There is simply this about it, that having been for so long time Asiatic he forgets to be European.

That which will perhaps strike most readers is his title page—"A History of the Egyptian Revolution"—as if there had been only one Egyptian revolution, and that a great, and the greatest of all. The truth is that Egypt, as we gather from his pages, has always been the subject to revolutions. The title-page limits the range of the question. But when was Egypt ever free from revolution? Dynasty after dynasty has revolutionized Egypt. Pharaoh followed Pharaoh. The Greeks overthrew the Ethiopians, the Romans the Greeks, the Saracens the Romans; and now probably Latin elements, in canals, railways, and telegraphs, are sapping the old Saracenic race to their fall or subjugation. There is weakness even in intelligence. A wise man and a wise nation are not necessarily strong. Philosophy is not strength. Logic is not muscle. Goodness even is not strength. If truth and goodness, if art and science, had been powers of themselves, these would have vanquished the earth; but they have never been exclusive powers, never probable can.

"This work comprises a preliminary sketch of Egyptian History from the Moslem Conquest down to the end of the Eighteenth Century." So begins the preface, somewhat daring, but the author works out his programme. It is huge in dimensions, and well told in detail. Of Saladin and his successors we have in our time read more than enough. The Christians were not by any means graceful combatants. Indeed, we have arrived at the conviction that the Crusaders were a mean lot of invaders, spoliators, and thieves. The "Cross" led fewer thousands there than the byzant. Brave we allow them to have been, but it was the bravery of fanaticism, and more than once the bravery of pence. The multitude of those who fought under French and English banners, fought for pence or the selfish salvation of the soul. The Crusaders were, on the whole, the least instructed men of all Europe. The educated man stayed at home. The Crusaders brought nothing from the East which we could not have brought in a common galley. The arts of the East and the learning of the East could have been acquired at a less effusion of blood. Even the learning of the East was never brought home by a single Crusader. All our knowledge of Eastern art and science came to us from another quarter—it came to us through Spain. We have every respect for the Crusaders, but they were not grand, and their material power on Europe has been overrated.

The volumes before us have an interest of their own. They have not been written by an ignorant or interested man. The Arab conquest of Egypt took place in the eighteenth year of the Hegira, or A.D. 639. More than twelve hundred years have passed away since then, and to write the history of Egypt has required volumes. Religion, theology, literature, science, politics, have each had their phase

in the land of the Pharaohs. The revolution of Egypt has not been one, but one of many revolutions of which we have not yet seen the last. A rich country and a craven population will always be the scene of revolution.

This work is the work of one who has seen much of the East. We give an extract:

The modern city of Alexandria stands on the peninsula, while the deserted mounds to the landward are the site of the ancient city. The shore of the new port, to which Christian ships had alone access, had so rapidly gained on the sea, that Mallet, the French Consul in Alexandria, tells us that in twenty-six years, that is to say from 1692 to 1718, the increase had been no less than forty yards in front of the French Consulate. The traces of ancient Alexandria were everywhere visible. Mosques which bore the name of "Athanasius" and the "Seventy Columns," although of Saracenic construction, still showed internally and externally appropriations from the Alexandria of the Ancients; while valuable pieces of granite, marble, porphyry, and alabaster were inserted in many private and public edifices. Like Rome herself, subterranean Alexandria, with its ancient sewers and cisterns, was as remarkable as anything the traveller saw above ground. Three hundred ancient cisterns were open at the period of the French invasion, but the north-west winds, blowing steadily during the greater part of the summer preserved the place from that insalubrity which is a usual condition of the existence of a new town on the ruins of an ancient one.

A revolution in Egypt is not an isolated act—not a 1688 nor an 1848 one. The country advances; it is richer now than in the time of the Ptolemies. The Nile is still the fertile river, and its sources, in spite of Speke and Grant, are still unapproachable.

Modern handbooks serve to take away much of the sacredness we were wont to attach to the Land of Egypt, once the House of Bondage, but there is still a mystery about Egypt, and the greater the mystery the more the reverence which we attach to that favoured land.

We commend the volumes of our author to the favourable consideration of our readers. In brief compass he has given us more about Egypt and its recent history than are to be found in a host of contemporaneous works.

TALES AND SKETCHES OF HUGH MILLER.

Tales and Sketches. By HUGH MILLER. Edited, with a Preface, by Mrs. MILLER. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. pp. xiii. 374.

IT IS QUITE TRUE, as Mrs. Miller observes in her preface, that the contents of this volume "are nearly all of a pensive or tragical cast." The spirit which pervades them seems to foretell the spirit which at the last should overcloud the author's mind. Nevertheless, they will be read to the entertainment and instruction, if also to the depression, of the reader. Nor is occasional chastisement of the animal spirits to be by any means objected to. There are more serious things in life than will allow of what has been termed "eternal guffaw."

The story of gifted Robert Ferguson is particularly touching, and suggests to us reflections which bear upon the life of literary men even in the present day. There can be little doubt but that, to use plain language, Ferguson's madness was the result of dissipation and drink—of that, in fact, which fills our police courts with murderers and wife-beaters. He was of too refined and vivid an intellect to be reduced by excess to either the active brutality of the costermonger, or the simple insensibility of his more grovelling associates; and as the excitement he courted must avenge itself upon him in some way, it unsated his reason. 'Tis pity, but 'tis none the less true, that from time immemorial the man of real or would-be genius has been only too ready to acquiesce in the epicurean's assertion, that

Wit's electric flame
Ne'er so quickly passes,
As when through the frame
It shoots from brimming glasses,

and for the sake of a transient brilliancy to lay the foundation of cerebral disorder. The odious term drunkenness is dignified by the name of conviviality; and a few "good things" inspired by and stuttered out under the influence of drink are considered sufficient to cover the naked fact that the utterer is little better than a sot. Fortunately things have improved somewhat of late years, and it is not considered by any means so necessary as formerly that a man should attain to a character for wit and humour only through a course of intoxication and bearishness; still the story of Ferguson may not be without its use, if properly digested, to contemporaries distinguished in the paths of literature. The "Recollections of Burns" contain a name which furnishes food for somewhat similar reflections; though certainly to make such a man a revenue officer was to turn his thoughts in a most ingeniously cruel manner to his "particular weakness."

When we recollect the origin of Hugh Miller, and the difficulties he had to encounter, the wonderful command of language, and frequent delicacy of conception and perception, which distinguish his writings, fill us with wonder and admiration. His power we can more easily understand; his graphic descriptions are comprehensible, as impressions reproduced by one who lived much with Nature; but his pathos is more tender than his early acquaintance with the roughness of life would have led us to believe possible; and his extent of fancy is surprising, when we consider what discipline he underwent in the stern school of reality. His critical powers, though he disclaims criticism, may be approximately gauged from the following remarks:

But it is no part of my plan to furnish a critique on the poems of my friend. I merely strive to recall the thoughts and feelings which my first perusal of them awakened, and this only as a piece of mental history. Several months elapsed from this evening ere I could hold them out from me sufficiently at

arms' length, as it were, to judge of their more striking characteristics. At times the amazing amount of thought, feeling, and imagery which they contain,—their wonderful continuity of idea, without gap or interstice—seemed to me most to distinguish them. At times they reminded me, compared with the writings of smoother poets, of a collection of medals, which, unlike the thin polished coin of the kingdom, retained all the significant and pictorial roughness, of the original dye. But when, after the lapse of weeks, months, years, I found them rising up in my heart on every occasion, as naturally as if they had been the original language of all my feelings and emotions,—when I felt that, instead of remaining outside my mind, as it were, like the writings of other poets, they had so amalgamated themselves with my passions, my sentiments, my ideas, that they seemed to have become portions of my very self,—I was led to a final conclusion regarding them. Their grand distinguishing characteristic is their unswerving and perfect truth. The poetry of Shakespeare is the mirror of life,—that of Burns the expressive and richly-modulated voice of human nature.

NEW NOVELS.

Skirmishing. By the Author of "Cousin Stella," "Who Breaks Pays, &c. 1 vol. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

"SKIRMISHING" does not in this instance mean a slight fight in war carried on by either regulars or volunteers, but a battle between hearts. It is a simple touching story, illustrating once more the carrying out of the command, that the sins of the father shall be visited on the children. The scene is laid in a quiet out-of-the-way village in the South of England—one of those secluded nooks where there are few poor, and the rector and rector's wife and curate go about full handed and dispense substantial comforts as well as sound doctrine. Mr. Escott, the curate, is, as a matter of course, in love with the rector's eldest daughter; they are both patterns in their way—she loving, gentle, and trustful, and he a very excellent man, sparing neither exertion nor self-sacrifice when the occasion needed either or both; he was thoroughly in earnest, severe but genuine. The fault in his character was a very human one, he had never been tempted from the straight path himself, so was intolerant to the weak among his fellow creatures. Matters progress smoothly until a house on the confines of the village, which has been long to let, is suddenly taken possession of, and the new arrivals are the cause of much gossip and curiosity to everybody. Mrs. Brown, her son (a lad of fifteen), and an old German servant, are the new comers; they hold themselves aloof, and show a disinclination to mix with anybody; they never attend church at which the rector and curate are scandalised. But curiosity in the feminine minds especially prevails, and Mrs. Brown is called upon, and though found to be beautiful and in every way fitted for society, she steadily represses any advances towards intimacy. No one can get her to speak of the past, her conversation being of things and not of people. The curate makes it his duty to lead the child into a more orthodox path, and such scenes as the following frequently occur:

After having been to the school to give a lesson in geography, Escott, passing through the Castle Hill field, came suddenly upon young Brown lying on the grass by the side of the water. He was in a half-reclining attitude, leaning on his elbow. He might have easily heard Escott's steps, but he never turned his head. The curate stopped, and something in the smallness and childishness of the figure he was looking at made him exclaim, "Ridiculous!" half aloud, as he thought of his own ill-will and resentment to such a mere boy.

It was one of those hot summer days, which subdues all nature except man. The leaves of the trees are languidly silent, the birds do not sing, the cows hide their sides in the longest grass they can find, and the sheep lie under every ragged thornbush.

Escott, passing close to where Dodge lay, stooped to see if he were asleep.

"Wide awake, Mr. Escott," said Dodge, without moving. "I am listening to the water."

"You must be Fine Ear himself, if you catch any sound of its sluggish course," observed Escott, suspicious that the lad was trying to mislead him.

"You would not say so, if you were to sit quietly by me for a while," returned Dodge.

Escott sat down out of curiosity.

"Listen," went on Dodge, "and you will hear all sorts of pretty little noises. I can hear the click of the winged insects darting in and out among the leaves."

The curate and the boy sat silent for a little, Escott puzzled by this sympathy with nature, in one whose habits had appeared to him so wanting in refinement. For the first time he took a good look of Dodge. Another puzzle: this creature whom some thought crazy, and he himself had stigmatised as knavish, struck him at that moment as having one of the most remarkable and peculiar countenances he had ever seen. The eyes were like those of his mother, only bright to an incredible degree; indeed his whole face, transfigured by the ecstasy of his enjoyment, looked to Escott as though it were some transparent vase illuminated from within.

"You don't hear musical sounds? I do," murmured Dodge, "like tiny harps. How sweet it all is! Don't you feel as if your heart were growing bigger and bigger, too big to stay in your body? I do; oh! if I had wings to go up into that beautiful blue!"

While Escott was listening, gazing and wondering, Dodge threw aside his cap, and, as he did so, a ray of sunshine, flickering through the opposite trees, fell tremulously on his fair curls, turning them to the hue of gold. Was this really George Brown, that mischievous, tiresome sprite, or was Escott dreaming?

Before the curate got further in his conjectures, Dodge softly touched his arm whispering,

"Look there, at that beauty," and pointed to one of those gossamer insects with diaphanous blue and gold wings which was darting round and round George's head, as if sensible of his admiration.

"How is it that you love nature so much, and the God who made it so little?" asked Escott.

The light faded from out of Dodge's face; it took its usual hue of pallor.

In a few months the secret of the Browns' seclusion transpires, and the curate learns that all men cannot be measured by the same rule. There is an ease and facility in telling this story, which is very charming to the reader, and the author has a pleasant way of teaching without preaching. The grandmamma at the rectory is a skilfully

drawn character; she hates routine, never receives any notion on authority, but always discusses its reasonableness and credibility. The way she put to flight the curate's theories on most points is especially amusing. Her conversation and views of life are out of the beaten track, but full of freshness and originality.

Report of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature on Some of the Mayer Papyri and the Palimpsest MS. of Uranius, belonging to M. Simonides. With Letters from MM. Pertz, Ehrenberg, and Dindorf. John Murray. pp. 29.—The tenor of this report as to the claims of some of the MS. which were purchased by Mr. Mayer of Liverpool from Mr. Simonides, will not surprise one who has followed the course of the argument about them. Perhaps it would have been more satisfactory, and certainly the Report would have had greater weight, if it had been made by a select committee of the Royal Society of Literature. Authority is much in these matters, and it must be admitted that there is some difference in the weight to be attached to the respective opinions of Dr. Cureton and of the Rev. Mr. Hugo. However, as there is no conflict of opinion (for the verdict of the Society is unanimously unfavourable to the genuineness of the MSS.), perhaps it does not so much matter. "It was remarked," says the Report, "*inter alia*, that there was a manifest similarity in the handwriting of the whole of the papyri, although these professed to be of various epochs differing by centuries; and that letters of very different dates and of widely distinctive character were frequently found in juxtaposition in the same papyrus, to such an extent that, had they been met with in any mediæval document, a manuscript containing them would undoubtedly have been rejected as spurious." This reminds us forcibly of the story which is told of the late Dr. Bandinel, when he inspected a collection offered to him for sale by M. Simonides. Some of the documents being perfectly genuine, in the opinion of the worthy Curator of the Bodleian Library, and others precisely the reverse, Dr. Bandinel did not hesitate to attribute a very ancient date to those which he esteemed genuine. "And what," said M. Simonides, handing in a manuscript about which the Doctor had a very different opinion, "and what may be the date you would assign to this?" "The middle of the nineteenth century, Sir," exclaimed the Doctor. The colour of the papyrus (pronounced to be "wholly different from that invariably found on genuine documents"), the joining of papyri of different textures in one sheet, and other more than suspicious circumstances, are also referred to in support of the opinion against the genuineness of the documents.

The Constitutional History of England, 1760-1860. By THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C.B. Vol. II. Longmans. 1863.—Mr. May need not, in concluding his History, apologise for it as "unworthy of its great theme." It will rank as a standard book, and as one which the professional politician must consult as well as the historical student. For fairness and candour in the analysis of parties, for complete breadth of detail, it cannot be surpassed. The remarkable period of the gradual renovation and extension of our constitutional liberties (1760-1860) is described with philosophical wisdom and historical accuracy. The delicate subject of the religion of the country is handled with great skill and carefulness. We notice one slip at page 441. It is not true that the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph have been united. The late Lord Powis prevented that scheme from coming into operation sixteen or seventeen years ago.

An Introduction to Astronomy. By J. R. HIND, F.R.A.S. Third Edition. H. G. Bohn.—To the third edition of his well-known book on astronomy Mr. Hind has added his *Astronomical Vocabulary* which originally appeared in a separate form. There are few alterations in the "Introduction," but the "Vocabulary" has been considerably enlarged and extended. The fullest information is given, clearly and concisely, and no doubt the book will be most useful.

An Analysis of the Human Mind. By RICHARD PEARSON. W. Macintosh. —Mr. Pearson in this brief treatise undertakes to classify and analyse mental action, dividing it into three classes—thinking, feeling or passion, and retention—and he endeavours to show that his views harmonise with the teaching of Scripture. The style is clear and simple.

Catholic Italy. Part II. By CHARLES HEMANS. Florence: Cellini and Co. 1862.—Mr. Hemans gives in this second part of his work an exhaustive and well-written account of the literature and the monuments of Italy and Sicily. The former division of his book is by far the most interesting from its bearing on the Italian question. Mr. Hemans gives a bright description of the state of Italian poetry and history, and while admitting that the greatest writers fiercely attack the Papacy as a temporal power, denies that there is any diminution in the religious feeling of the people. Mr. Hemans, though a Roman Catholic, is thoroughly liberal, and writes rationally on subjects on which he must feel deeply.

THE MAGAZINES.

FRASER opens with "a plea for a free discussion of theological difficulties," in which the writer appears to maintain the propriety of clergymen holding any and every form of belief or disbelief without being liable to the charge of disregard for their clerical obligations; while he shows his special right to display a lofty superiority to the orthodox clergy by talking of Dr. "McCall" and Mr. "Mansel," and sneers at a well-known and able man, now in his grave, as "a Mr. Jellinger Symonds." "Late Laurels" is advanced three chapters. Mr. A. H. Baldwin contributes some fair blank verse on "Harvest." A Manchester man discusses elaborately the prospects of the manufacturing districts. The next paper "takes stock" of the newspaper press in the United States. There follows a clever and interesting account of society, literature, and religion in Belgium; then the recreations of a London recluse—taking the form of reflections on things in general; Lawrence Blomfield in Ireland, No. XI.; a chapter on Madagascar; another exquisite translation from Propertius (Book IV., Elegy 3), by Sir E. W. Head; "On the Credibility of Old Song History;" a poem on the Christian Martyr's death; "Moriens Cano;" "On the Forest Hill;" and an able paper on the Prussian crisis.

Macmillan introduces us to an interesting episode in the Indian mutiny—the siege of Arrah, and the bravery of Herwald Wake and his little garrison—by “a competition Wallah.” Mr. Matthew Arnold describes the Toulouse Lyceum, which he is pleased to call a French Eton, and a successful private school at Sorèze, of which Lacordaire was the director; his picture of Lacordaire is a very touching one. “Vincenzo” is continued from the forty-first to the forty-fourth chapter. Amongst other papers may be noticed a brief dialogue (in parody of Mr. Carlyle’s “Elias Americana in Nuce”) between Frederic the Great and “T. C. Nigger”—of course turning the tables on “T. C.”; an appreciative and charmingly-written review of Mr. Coventry Patmore’s “Angel in the House,” and Miss Rossetti’s “Goblin Market,” by the Hon. Mrs. Norton; “My First Glacier Pass,” a pleasant description of “Golfing;” and a curious account of the Russian Sunday School Movement of 1860—62.

In the *Victoria Magazine*, Mr. R. H. Hutton criticises M. Renan’s “Vie de Jésus,” somewhat too favourably. Mrs. Oliphant gives us Part II. of “The Story of a Voice.” Mr. T. A. Trollope continues “Lindisfarne Chase;” Mr. Macdonald gives us four pretty “Songs of the Autumn Days;” Mr. Senior allows us an insight into his Journal kept in Egypt in 1855 and 1856; and there is a long article on the American War by Mr. Edward Dicey. The notices of the literature of the month are fairly written and comprehensive enough.

NOTABILIA.

MR. G. F. WATTS has undertaken to paint a fresco on the north wall of one of the new south courts at the South Kensington Museum, in the gallery whence we look down into the space occupied by the Loan Collection.

An exhibition of Scandinavian Pictures, including specimens from the studios of nearly fifty artists, is now open in London.

Mr. Theodor Jensen, the Danish painter, is at present occupied in this country painting the portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Mr. Edward Lear, who is one of the few English landscape painters that have thoroughly studied and successfully painted the scenery of the Mediterranean, is now in London. Among the pictures which may now be seen in his studio are “The Cedars of Lebanon,” a very fine view of Corfu, Massada on the Dead Sea, Beirut, and Turin. There is also a small collection of water-colour drawings of the most beautiful scenes in the Seven Islands and in Albania.

A French painter upon whom the eyes of the discerning are already fixed, and who is almost certain to take one of the very highest seats in his profession in due course of time, is at present in London. We allude to M. Legros, whose “Ex Voto” excited so much attention at the Parisian Salon of 1861.

There has been published recently an excellent photographic likeness of Mulready taken not many months since by Messrs Cundall and Downes. He is represented seated in that attitude known to all his friends as characteristic, with his knees crossed, his hands in the lap, the chin a little advanced, the eyes peering in the manner he had.

Mr. Delarue has published a pair of engravings, by M. Aug. Ledoux, from pictures by M. Hillemecher, representing those familiar incidents in the lives of Guttentag and Watt, which are said to have opened their roads to fame and service. In the first, Guttentag is showing a proof to his copartner, Faust, the wealthy merchant, the scene being the work-room of the printer. Behind them is the press of colossal dimensions and power enough to pack a bale of cotton. Excepting for this little piece of melo-dramatic affectation, the picture is considerably above the ordinary art-value of its class, a popular one, and may as such be gladly received. The subject from the life of Watt shows him, in a manner we are quite certain he would not dream about, preventing, with the palms of the tongs, the escape of steam from the spout of his aunt’s teakettle. The aunt and her maid stand behind. The room is more like a German one than such as was used in the north country a hundred years ago. The engraving of these pictures by M. Aug. Ledoux is highly satisfactory, for the purpose.

Mr. W. Cave Thomas has been commissioned by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to execute a design for a full length figure of Albert Dürer for one of the new courts of the South Kensington Museum, to be executed in mosaic by the students of the Female Schools of Art.

The subject of a monument to Lord Clyde has been taken up by a number of influential noblemen and gentlemen.

A monument to Captain Cook, the great navigator, is about to be erected in the Sandwich Islands.

A handsome monumental column has just been erected in the centre of Portsmouth, by seamen and marines, to the memory of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

Baron Marochetti’s bronze statue of the Prince Consort, destined for a memorial at Aberdeen, is ready for casting, and will be inaugurated next month.

Mr. Marshall Wood, the sculptor, has received a commission from Mr. John Crosley, to execute two busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales, in marble, to commemorate the Royal visit to Halifax.

Our Australian cousins—at least those of Melbourne—are preparing to do honour to the memory of Shakespeare. The *Age*, of that city, says: “The clay model of a colossal statue of Shakespeare has been executed by Mr Charles Summers. It is proposed to erect the statue, in bronze, in front of the public library.”

Sir Edwin Landseer is reported to have at length completed the model of his design for one of the lions to be placed at the base of the Nelson column, in Trafalgar-square. The design is said to be as masterly a work as the world would expect a lion of his on canvas to be; and a slight variation in treatment will enable the artist to adapt this one design to his four pedestals. The complete statue is not much above the size of a full-grown lion as known in confinement, and probably it is not a bit larger than a magnificent specimen in the natural state. The actual lions of the monument will be considerably larger.

We understand that at the last meeting of Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, Mr. J. H. Foley’s work of the “Boy at the Stream,” was selected as the work to be purchased under the arrangement originally made public when the sculptors were invited to hold annual exhibitions in the Horticultural Gardens, and when the society announced that they would purchase, for at least three consecutive years, one or more works of art, to the extent of 500*l.* each year.

Mr. Wyon, of Regent-street, has nearly completed the medal ordered to be struck in commemoration of the entry of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales into the city of London on the 7th of March. Mr Wyon took the sittings for his work at Osborne under her Majesty’s direction.

The Report of the Examiners for the Art Department of the works sent in from the Schools of Art in competition for national medallions states, that the number of works locally rewarded and those sent for national competition is increased this year on that of the last, which, as the number of schools remains

the same, shows the advanced instruction afforded to the pupils. These numbers are 579 last year, and 651 this year. The examiners notice with satisfaction that the execution of the works submitted to them is freer in manner than heretofore; more attention is given to breadth and relief, combined with truth of detail, and less to the mere executive mode in which those qualities are rendered and expressed. In one or two schools great advance is noticed in studying from the round. Let us add, that the progress thus described is precisely in the right direction, and hope, if it is real and substantial, it may indicate a total change in application of the system of instruction pursued in the schools of the Department—a system which, if intelligently and not slavishly wrought in a merely mechanical spirit of drilled obedience, that follows without comprehending, would not fail in good results. So conducted, we hope to see the Departmental Schools produce no more of the over-wrought, iron-like examples of “fine lining” in the drawings, of opacity in the paintings, and regimental spirit in the higher branches of design.

The nave of York Minster has been quite recently, for the first time, lighted with gas.

The works at Shrewsbury Abbey Church are now nearly brought to an end. These comprise the re-establishment of the structural parts of the edifice, the restoration, so to say, of much of its foundation, and strong under-pinning. Some centuries ago, the ancient Roman clerestory had been destroyed and the roof lowered to the level of the triforium arcade. Lack of funds determined the committee not to attempt to replace this clerestory, or restore the transepts and part of the choir, as at first proposed. The lighting of the interior has been obtained by opening the triforium arcade and fitting it in accordance with the character of that part of the structure, and in something like harmony with the western and later parts of the building. The gallery that filled up the interior tower base, with the cumbrous organ it supported, has been removed, and the windows on the side of the town, being of fine proportions, have been opened. Thus, the great west window is now displayed.

The “Moïse” of Rossini, and “Le Dieu et la Bayadère” of Auber, are to be revived at the Grand Opera.

M. Berlioz’s “Trojans” are expected with some anxiety at the Théâtre Lyrique.

M. Auber, whose years have extended far beyond three score and ten, is just finishing a new work for the opening of the coming season. It is called “La Fiancée du Roi de Garbe.”

Dr Liszt’s transcription of the “Spinnerlied” from Herr Wagner’s “Flying Dutchman” (Ewer and Co.) cannot be overlooked, for the beauty and art with which a happy theme is set forth.

The *Gazette Musicale* asserts that that Dr. Liszt has retired, we suppose for a temporary abode only, to a Dominican convent at Rome, where the Pope has paid him a visit, and listened to his fine pianoforte playing.

Greek drama, illustrated by music, has been made the material of a curious entertainment at Munster, in Westphalia. The students at the Academy in that place have been performing Sophocles’s “King Edipus” in the original language. The choruses were sung to the music of a Herr Beilerman, of Berlin.

Mme. Viardot’s École Classique du Chant (to be had in London of Messrs. Duncan, Davison, and Co.) deserves the attention of musicians, as being a collection of what, in the judgment of this artist, are the *chefs-d’œuvre* of all the great schools. It consists at present of fifty numbers.

Sig. Rossini is said to have completed a grand choral and orchestral mass, and to have laid the same away into the iron box, from under the lid of which, persons say, there will break forth many late and new inventions, when the magician himself is gone. Why wait, and torment every one with expectation?

“Faust,” in its orchestralized form, has been received with great applause by the audience at Mr Mellon’s promenade concerts. The merit of the work is of a kind better adapted, perhaps, to this form of setting than those of most operas. The worst fault charged against the piece by the few who contest the popular judgment in its favour, is that the orchestra dominates the voices.

Herr Litolf’s opera, produced at Baden-Baden—at the time being a busy centre of operatic creation—will disappoint those who have expected much from it, being feeble in idea and bombastic in style. This does not surprise us, from our knowledge of his pianoforte concertos, and his long-drawn and extravagant “Robespierre” overture. M. Benazet lends an ear to the “music of the future,” having just given to please its votaries Herr Wagner’s “Tannhäuser.”

Galvani says:—“It appears certain that Mlle. Titiens will shortly appear at the Grand Opera, where she is engaged for a certain number of nights. What is much less certain is the report that M. Meyerbeer is coming to Paris to witness her *début* with a view to the production of his long-talked-of work the “Africaine.” Mlle. Titiens is to sing in the “Huguenots,” of which there are to be four representations. M. Bagier has definitively engaged Mlle. Patti both for Paris and Madrid. The salary she receives is not only extravagant, but is really preposterous—120*l.* sterling a night.” “The worth of a thing is what it will bring.”

A most hearty reception was given to Mrs Stirling on Monday evening, at the Adelphi, on her return to the stage after an absence of some eighteen months. To give *éclat* to her reappearance, a new comic drama, in two acts, was produced, under the punning and not very *à propos* title of the “Hen and Chickens; or, a Sign of Affection.”

A young tragic actor, M. Gibeau, seems to be making some sensation in classical drama at the Théâtre Français.

Miss Amy Sedgwick, has been creating a *furor* at Margate. We are sorry to hear that her accomplished husband, Dr. W. B. Parkes, is dangerously ill there.

On Saturday evening last the Princess’s Theatre was opened, for a short season, under the management of Mr Walter Montgomery, who appeared on the occasion in two characters—*Shylock*, in the “Merchant of Venice” and *Lavater* in “Not a Bad Judge.” In the afterpiece he appeared to great advantage, his *Lavater* being extremely effective, and giving glimpses of a vein of comic humour.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed brought a very long and successful season to a close on Thursday, the 20th ult., with an entertainment both in the morning and evening. Accompanied by Mr. Parry, they have immediately commenced a short tour through the southern provinces, repeating their entertainment of the “Charming Cottage” and “Mrs. Roseleaf’s Little Evening Party.”

A Paris letter, in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, states that the daughter of Count Apraxine, the grand-daughter of Count Tatstcheff, formerly Ambassador of Russia at Vienna, the adopted daughter of Prince Esterhazy, and wife of Count Bathany, will shortly appear on the stage, first at the small theatre of the Rue de la Tour-d’Auvergne, and afterwards at the Théâtre Français, in the “Misanthrope” and “Phédre. The countess does not take this step solely through an irresistible call; she has been ruined by a judgment, separating her, *a mensa et thoro*, from her husband, Count Bathany, and she resolves thus to employ her talents to earn a living. She has already played abroad, under an assumed name, and with great success.

The Lyceum closed a fortnight ago, with "The Duke's Motto," which has had a run of 170 nights. The last night the performance was for the benefit of the acting manager, Mr Barnett, and the public recognised his many merits, both as manager and man, by crowding the theatre to the roof.

Nine Theatrical stars (of a lesser light) sailed from Liverpool for Richmond (the Confederate capital) for an engagement of eighteen months, on Wednesday last, the Gomersalls, Mr George Fisher, Miss Bella Vaughan among them.

The Strand continues to prosper with "The Motto, I'm all there" (played forty nights), and "Turn him out." Sadler's Wells opens on Saturday next, under the direction of Miss Marriot.—Mrs. Charles Selby opened the New Royalty last night (31st ult.)

The Institution of Civil Engineers have just published their list of premiums awarded for the session of 1862-3, and of prize-subjects proposed for 1863-4.

An invention by Mr Nathan Thompson of a method for introducing or excluding air from barrels is about to be brought into use, and, although extremely simple, is likely, it is said, to prove of great commercial importance from advantages it will give to all branches of trade connected with the exportation of liquids.

All lovers of astronomy will be glad to hear that another edition of Admiral Smyth's admirable book, "The Cycle of Celestial Objects," is in preparation. All the stars and nebulae contained in the Bedford Catalogue are being re-examined with a powerful achromatic of 9½ inches aperture; and the latter observations contained in the "Speculum Hartwellianum" will also be embodied.

The new edition of Mr. Hind's "Introduction to Astronomy" will be all the more interesting to those who have been looking forward for it, as the time-honoured magnitudes and distances of the bodies which compose our system have been altered to correspond with the recently determined value of the solar parallax.

A curious and rare phenomenon was observed on the 25th of June last by Dr. Mohr of Coblenz, in the shape of a completely red rainbow formed by the rays of the setting sun. The exterior outline was well defined; but in the interior the colour faded away towards the centre. The secondary bow, equally red, was observed only at intervals; the two were separated by the dark band observed on former occasions. We need scarcely remark that monochromatic rainbows are very rare.

M. Coulvier-Gravier, whose name is so well known in connexion with the study of shooting-stars, has communicated the results of his observations of the August shower to the French Academy. We give the following abstract of his paper, which abstract forms a valuable addendum to our remarks made last week on the subject:—It results from the examination of a table added to his memoir that, starting from the observations made from the 17th to the 19th of July, when the mean number per hour at midnight was 7.3, the numbers observed were as follows, taking the mean of the observations:—

July 26 .	10.3
Aug. 4 .	20.4
7 .	24.1
Mean of { 9 } .	66.7
{ 10 }	
{ 11 }	
Aug. 13 .	35.3

The Abbé Moigno, commenting in *Les Mondes* on the temperature of Paris during last month, says that Sunday, the 9th of August, was one of the hottest days known for many years. The heat was stifling in the streets, the pavement actually burned the feet, and the asphalt almost melted under the direct rays of the sun. The leaves of the chestnut-trees in the avenue leading to the Observatory looked as if they had been burnt, and in some cases had entirely disappeared from the trees. In a garden in the Rue Notre-Dame des Champs, though inclosed, but far from the house, the thermometer in the shade, and distant from the wall, showed, at 2.30 p.m., 39½ degrees centigrade (103 Fahrenheit), and at 4.30 p.m. 36 deg. centigrade (96.8 Fahr.) It has rarely happened that the heat of Paris has exceeded 36 deg. centigrade. Since the commencement of the present century it has only once reached as high as 37.2 deg. centigrade, namely, on the 18th of August, 1842.

So early as Saturday forenoon last, no fewer than 1500 associates had been enrolled for the meeting of the British Association, at Newcastle, from Wednesday, the 26th of August, to Thursday, the 2nd of September. Each associate pays 1l.; and it was anticipated that at least 9000 would attend ere the meeting closed; but even before it opened the number was 2087. There are some interesting excursions amongst the arrangements, as, to Crag Lough and the Roman Wall; to the Duke of Northumberland's, at Kielder; to the Allenhead lead mines, and the Yorkshire iron mines, at Cleveland; and to Sunderland and its glassworks, manufactories and shipbuilding yards, Wear-bridge, and docks, life-boat establishment, &c. There will be an industrial and art exhibition and a *soirée* in the Central Exchange News-rooms, at Newcastle. The Newcastle people appear to have made great preparations in the way of putting the town in order, by painting and decoration, for the occasion; and the meeting opens under much more favourable auspices than were anticipated from the season chosen. At the Cambridge meeting, sixty members only were registered, instead of 1500 as at Newcastle, four days previous to the time appointed for the opening of the congress. On Wednesday, Sir William Armstrong, the president, delivered the inaugural address at the town hall. It was an interesting *résumé* of the scientific results of the year, and was most favourably received.

The report of Reformatory and Industrial Schools has recently been presented by Mr. Sidney Turner, Her Majesty's Inspector, by which we learn that there are 65 Reformatory Schools now in Great Britain. In these are accommodated 3582 boys and 954 girls, at an average cost per head of about 19l. per annum. There is a considerable decrease in the number of offenders under sixteen years of age. The general conclusion in regard to the main objects of these institutions is, that the reformatory amount to 75 per cent. The proportion of traced relapses is about 10 per cent, but this may be fairly trebled by the number who have escaped recognition, or have not been committed within the year. The county school at Feltham is principally devoted to the reception of lads convicted of housebreaking, and who have been frequently in prison; in short, the experienced criminals of the juvenile class. These are wisely not allowed to contaminate the mere destitute, vagrant, or disorderly lads, many of whom are orphans, or whose parents are in gaol, or have deserted their families.

A correspondence has taken place between the Bishop of Lincoln and the Education Office as to the extent of grants which endowed schools may claim for elementary education. From this it appears that where the income of endowed schools amounts to 30s. per annum for each scholar, no grants will be paid by the Government. It does not appear that schools not endowed, whose income from fees and subscriptions reaches the above amount, will be excluded from the grants made by the Committee of Council. Such a regulation would do much to economise educational efforts, and induce caution in starting new elementary schools in localities where there is already adequate educational accommodation. We could point to numerous instances where, owing to the whim or caprice of a few individuals to have their own school, a vast

and needless expense has been incurred. The cost of the education of the poor is, in many such cases, enormous. In one case there is a large group of buildings, expensively fitted up with every educational appliance, and conducted by a certificated master and a pupil teacher, and this extensive establishment has an average attendance of only fifteen boys! The waste of money in such a school is the more culpable from the fact of there being another national school connected with the adjoining district church, and within a stone's throw of the first. The cost of teaching these fifteen boys, including a fair allowance for rent, exceeds two guineas per quarter, a sum equal to the cost of the collegiate schools of London. The absurd multiplication of small schools has not only led to an enormous waste of public money, but also rendered education much less efficient and successful in existing schools. The gratification of personal vanity or love of power, by having a school attached to every church or chapel, however small may be the number of poor children in the locality, should not be administered to at the public expense. Probably the estimate of 30s. a year may be too low, but there are cogent reasons for withholding grants of public money from all schools in which the cost of education averages more than about 2l. per annum.

The ascent of the Jungfrau, "the Queen of the Bernese Alps," has been made by Mrs Stephen Winkworth, an English lady, the first time a lady has made the same ascent.

Last week Signor Quintino Sella, the ex-Minister of Finance; Baron Baracco, the Calabrian deputy; Count de St. Robert, formerly an artillery colonel and professor of mathematics, and his brother, a captain in the army, ascended the highest peak of Monte Viso, which had never before been reached by Italians, but which two Englishmen had previously ascended without any scientific object, though at considerable peril. An account of this ascent will shortly be published.

It was noticed some months ago that the monumental stone to the memory of the celebrated Daniel De Foe, in Bunhill-fields, was without an inscription. The head-stone in question, which was much sunk in the ground, has since been raised, repaired, and repainted, with the addition of an epitaph, at the expense of Dr. Rogers, of Dalston and Westminster.—*Builder*.

Another archaeological discovery of some interest has been made by Mr. Farrer, M.P., in Orkney. Fragments of corroded or oxidised iron armour, and of mouldering human and horse's bones, have been discovered under sand on the Links east of Pierowall, in Westray, leading to the conclusion that they must have belonged to a mailed Norse warrior and his horse. There is still a tradition in Westray of a battle between the natives and the Norsemen on the spot where the remains were found.

The International Statistical Congress will meet in Berlin in the coming month. The order of the day will closely conform to the resolutions of the last congress, and Dr. Engel, the director of the Prussian Statistical Bureau, has compiled a report, in which he reviews the proceedings of the former congresses, and suggests material for discussion. He has also prepared a draught of statutes. The last meeting at London was attended by no less than 485 English members. The order of the day this year will be to a great extent a continuation of that of 1860.

Several gentlemen interested in preserving the memory of John Hampden, and among them the Lord Chief Justice Erle, have resolved to erect a monument in the field in Stoke Mandeville, in which the levy for ship money was made, which led to a contest ending in civil war. The work has been entrusted to Mr. W. W. Thomson, of Aylesbury, and consists of a stone obelisk, eight feet high, surmounted by a Maltese cross, and bearing the following inscription:—"For these lands in Stoke Mandeville John Hampden was assessed in twenty shillings ship money, levied by command of the King, without authority of law, the 4th of August, 1635. By resisting the claim of the King in legal strife he upheld the rights of the people under the law, and became entitled to grateful remembrance. His work on earth ended after the conflict of Chalgrove Field, the 18th of June, 1643, and he rests in Great Hampden Church." W. E. 1863.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. LORD DE FREYNE, Rector of Grange Sylva, county Kilkenny, died in Dublin, on the 22nd ult., in his sixty-fifth year. He was the second son of the late Arthur French of French Park, county Roscommon, Esq., by Margaret Louisa, daughter of Edmond Costello, of Edmondstown, county Mayo, Esq., representative of the ancient family of the Lords McCostello, Barons of Ballyhaunis, and maternally descended from Francis, twenty-second Lord Athenry, Premier Baron of Ireland, whose peerage was conferred by Henry the Second, A.D. 1178. Lord De Freyne succeeded his brother, under a special remainder, in 1856, and is in turn succeeded in his title and estates by his next brother, Captain Charles French, formerly of the 81st Regt., who is married but childless. The heir-presumptive to the Barony of De Freyne is Colonel Fitz Stephen French, M.P. for Roscommon.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, whose sudden death was recently recorded, had, at one time, a certain kind of reputation among novelists. "Clarinda," "Mathilda," "The Contrast," and "Yes and No," are the names of books which the public half read when they appeared, and have now wholly forgotten. They are not likely to be reprinted. Lord Normanby was one of the men who are clever boys and nothing more. His mistakes began and his credit declined when he undertook to decide questions of foreign policy. The first fall was in the affair of the Spanish marriages, and arose from his ignorance of French. "Lord Normanby," said M. Guizot, "is a good fellow, but he does not understand our language."

SIR F. SLADE, BART., Q.C., died suddenly on Saturday, Aug. 8, at Maunsell Grange, his seat in Somersetshire. He had been attending the circuit, and only left on the previous evening for Maunsell, with the intention of rejoining his brethren of the long robe at Wells on Monday. The deceased baronet, who was one of the acknowledged leaders of the Western Circuit, was in the 60th year of his age at the time of his decease. He was the eldest surviving son of the late gallant General Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., by his first wife, a Miss Dawson, of the north of Ireland, and was born in 1803, and educated at Winchester and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took the usual degree of B.A. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1830. He was a bencher of the Middle Temple, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Somersetshire, and lieutenant-col. of the West Somersetshire Yeomanry. Sir Frederick, who unsuccessfully contested Bristol in the Tory interest at the last general election, and had announced his intention of coming forward to contest one of the divisions of his native county whenever a dissolution took place, was married to a sister of Lord Vaux, of Harrowden. On Wednesday an inquest was held on the deceased baronet at Maunsell Grange House, North Petherton, before W. W. Monckton, Esq., coroner for West Somerset. After hearing the evidence, which showed that apoplexy was probably the cause of death, the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

MADAME DE LIGONES (M. de Lamartine's sister) died a few days since, after a long and painful illness. Madame de Ligones, who was distinguished by her unbounded charity, was married to a former sub-prefect under the Bourbons.

THE SOVEREIGN DUKE OF ANHALT-BERNBURG, whose absence at the Congress of German Princes at Frankfort has been mentioned, died on the 22nd ult., in his fifty-ninth year. By his death the dynasty becomes extinct, and the duchy reverts to the elder branch of Anhalt-Dessau, thus reducing the number of co-federate German sovereigns to thirty-four.

MR. MASTERS.—We have to announce the death of Mr. Masters the well known publisher of Aldersgate-street and New Bond-street. Mr. Masters has for many years been intimately connected with the High Church party in the Church of England, and has been entrusted with the publication of most of the principal works which have proceeded from that section of the Establishment. He was in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

M. EUGENE DELACROIX.—The arts have sustained an immense loss in the death of M. Eugene Delacroix, who succumbed on Thursday morning to an affection of the chest, from which he had been suffering for the last two months. He was 66 years of age. This distinguished artist, on leaving the Louis Grand College, at the age of 18, commenced his career in the studio of Pierre Guérin, where he was a fellow-pupil with Guéricault and Ary Scheffer. The first picture that he exhibited was "Dante and Virgil," which appeared in the Salon of 1822, and at once made him celebrated, although the merits of his work were hotly contested. M. Thiers, at that time the fine arts critic of the *Constitutionnel*, stood forward as one of M. Delacroix's most ardent admirers. He was a contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and on the death of Paul Delaroche in 1857 was elected a member of the Institute.

LORD CLYDE.—We regret to state that Lord Clyde died the 14th of August, at Chatham. His remains were brought to his house in Berkeley-square. This distinguished soldier—the most popular and highly-trusted General in the service, known during the Crimean war as Sir Colin Campbell, the leader of the Highland Brigade—was born at Glasgow, in poor circumstances, on the 20th of October, 1792. He entered the service in May, 1808, joining the 9th Regiment of Foot. His commissions are thus dated:—Ensign, 26th May, 1808; Lieutenant, 28th June, 1809; Captain, 9th November, 1813; Major, 22nd November, 1825; Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th October, 1832; Colonel, 23rd, December, 1842. His services during the Russian war were rewarded with promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General and the Grand Crosses of the Bath, the Legion of Honour and Sardinian Order of Maurice and St. Lazare. He was, moreover, presented with the freedom of the city of London, and made Hon. D.C.L. at Oxford. Shortly after his return, Sir Colin was appointed to the office of Inspector-General of Infantry, the duties of which he satisfactorily discharged until news reached England, in July, 1857, of the death of General Anson in India, while proceeding to Delhi to quell the mutiny among the troops. Sir Colin was thereupon appointed to succeed him as commander of our army in that country with the local rank of General, dated July 11. His brilliant career in India, his relief of Lucknow and rescue of the English prisoners, and the masterly movements by which he succeeded in limiting the area of the mutiny, and finally quelling it, must be fresh in the general memory. As a reward of his distinguished services he was created Baron Clyde in 1858, and afterwards made Knight of the Star of India, and a Field-Marshal.

The REV. DR. RAFFLES died at Liverpool on Tuesday, at an advanced age. He for many years held a leading position in the religious, literary, and scientific circles of that town, and for half a century he occupied the pulpit of one of its places of worship.

MR. J. W. GILBART, whose death is announced, although nearly all his life a busy man in practical banking, was the author of a large number of works connected with his particular pursuit. Originally, we believe, Manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, he became the General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank from its foundation; an institution which, under his management, became the largest banking establishment, except the Bank of England, in this country. His latest work was, we believe, the "Logic of Banking," which drew forth some amusing remarks from his reviewers, who represented the author as illustrating his own relations by the bank associated with his name, under the cover of mere illustrations of logical forms. The book, indeed, was simply a popular treatise on logic, and had no other connection with banking than was furnished by the author's whimsical persistence in making his syllogisms comprise ideas chiefly relating to the London and Westminster Bank. Among other works by the same industrious writer are: "A Practical Treatise on Banking," 1827 (many times reprinted in England and America); "The History and Principles of Banking," 1834; "Histories of Banking in Ireland," 1836; "Banking in America," 1837; "Lectures on the Principles of Ancient Commerce," 1849; "The Elements of Banking," 1857, &c. Mr. Gilbert was also a frequent contributor to periodicals. He had attained an advanced age, but had only recently retired from active duty.

MR. FRANK FOWLER.—The death of Mr. Frank Fowler, a gentleman well known as a journalist, an author, and as secretary of the Library Company, took place at his residence, Oakley Cottage, Hammersmith, on Saturday evening, 22nd August, after a short but very painful illness, brought on, there is too much reason to apprehend, by the excessive strain and tension of an active intellect. Mr. Fowler, at the time of his death, was but thirty years of age. Few men have in so short a term of existence as that allotted to Mr. Frank Fowler attained so high a position in the practical business of literature, and few men have won so extensive an influence over the hearts and sympathies of friends and associates. The deceased was a "literary man" while yet in his nonage. At eighteen he was favourably known as the author and deliverer of a series of lectures on the "American Poets." Not long afterwards he was in the gallery of the House of Commons as a member of the corps of one of the metropolitan journals. In the hope of finding a wider scope for the exercise of his intellectual powers, he left England in 1855 for New South Wales, and had not been long in Sydney when he started a magazine entitled *The Month*, and conducted it with great ability. During the general election of 1857 he was invited to stand as one of the candidates for the representation of Sydney, and he polled nearly 1800 votes. Mr. Fowler, however, did not find Australia suited to his taste, and having, moreover, had some tempting proposals from "home," he took a passage in the *Royal Charter*, and returned to this country in her on the voyage last preceding that on which she encountered the terrible catastrophe so well known to our readers. The principal incidents in Mr. Fowler's career since that date were those of a journalist; but the last enterprise with which his name has been identified—the promotion and establishment of the Library Company—has perhaps rendered his name familiar to the whole reading community.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON CURRENT LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

Mankind in Many Ages: an Outline of Universal History. By THAMZEN L. VON OLDEKOP. 7s. 6d. Virtue Brothers.—The authoress of "Mankind in Many Ages" tells the ancient history of the great empires of Asia in four and twenty pages, the history of Greece in the same number, the history of Rome in double the quantity, the history of the Middle Ages in like space, and the rest of her book she devotes to modern history, dating from the discovery of America. It is obvious that this can be no history that is worthy of the name, and though any one who cares only for the bare facts may from it earn the reputation of being "a well-informed person," the reader who knows what history is will speedily cast it to one side. It would be a waste of space to go further into criticism of such a book; but still the authoress must have the praise, which she claims, of good intentions.—*Standard*.

[We have quoted these lines from the contemporary named; but having since perused the work, we think it fair to state, that, in our own opinion, he has misapprehended the object of the book. It is not pretended to be a history, but only a manual of history. As the former it would undoubtedly fall short, as the latter it has some claim to public appreciation.—Ed. C.]

The History of France. By EYRE EVANS CROWE. Vol. III. 18s. Longmans.—Three-fifths of the long route on which Mr. Crowe set forth five years ago are now accomplished; and we may congratulate him, that as he achieves half his way his vigour seems refreshed, his spirits rise, and his volume takes an airiness and lightness which were not so remarkable in the earlier portions. Then, except to antiquaries, whose sympathies are not to be gained by any historical details this side of the mediæval ages, his story becomes one in which there is more general and human interest. In the first scenes of the great historical drama we are as spectators in view of a brilliant but lifeless picture. We gaze, pass on, and forget. As the drama progresses from scenery to personages, we listen, admire more or less, but feel small partisanship for either of the factions filling the stage; but when these introductory scenes and incidents are over, and men more familiar and disputes more comprehensible engage the eye, the ear, and the intellect, then are we deeply concerned in the all-but-living scene, and perhaps forget the author in our enthrallment by these

actors. This is the most creditable portion of a work which promises, when completed, to reflect honour on Mr. Crowe, as a painstaking, lucid, and impartial historian.—*Athenæum*.

Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London, A.D. 1188 to A.D. 1274. Translated from the original Latin and Anglo-Norman of the "Liber de Antiquis Legibus," in the possession of the Corporation of the City of London: attributed to Arnald Fitz-Thedmar, Alderman of London in the Reign of Henry III. 12s.—*The French Chronicle of London, A.D. 1259 to A.D. 1343.* Translated from the original Anglo-Norman of the "Croniques de London," preserved in the Cottonian Collection in the British Museum. Translated with Notes and Illustrations, by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A. Trübner and Co.—A couple of London Chronicles, embracing the events of a century and a half, connected with the laws, politics, manners, and morals of London life at an early period, cannot fail to be interesting. The expectation with which we opened this volume has not been disappointed. It reveals the London of several centuries ago, in a way hitherto unknown to the general reader, who may walk through our mediæval metropolis, in this book, and fancy himself a member of the community whose sayings and doings are chronicled.—*Athenæum*.

The *Saturday Review* observes:—We are glad once more to welcome Mr. Riley in a field which he may fairly be said to have made his own. No living antiquary knows so much as he does of the archives of the City of London; and it would be creditable to the Corporation if they granted him, not only access to their records, but some honorary office in their body, and, above all, liberal aid in the publication of his translations.

Sketches of Ancient History, until the Death of Augustus. By JAMES MURRAY. 7s. 6d. Day.—These "Sketches," rightly so named, comprise chapters on the early history of the Jews, of Phœnicia, India, China, Egypt, Assyria and Babylonia, of the Medes and Persians, of Greece and Rome; by far the greater part being devoted to Greece and Rome, as was natural. They contain sufficient information, drawn from reliable sources, to enable the reader to form a distinct notion of what has been ascertained with regard to the above nations. The author's views are marked by sobriety and good sense, and expressed in lucid, readable language. Seizing upon the most prominent points, he supplies the reader with materials for forming an intelligent opinion on the various historical problems still open to

discussion. We have noticed one error, which is probably a misprint. He says, the Amphictyonic assembly "met half-yearly at Delphi in Thermopylae," instead of alternately at Delphi and Thermopylae.—*Athenæum*.

The Historical Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. 10s. H. G. Bohn. This edition of "Giraldus Cambrensis," which forms the new volume of Bohn's antiquarian library, is a kind of joint-stock production, different portions of it having been translated by different hands. Thus, the versions of the "Topography and Conquest of Ireland" are executed by T. Forester, Esq., M.A.; while those of the "Itinerary through, and Description of Wales" are from a translation by Sir R. C. Hoare, published in 1806; and the whole has been revised and annotated by T. Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c. No doubt this method of preparing a new edition of an old work saves a considerable amount of both trouble and expense; but it seldom leads to satisfactory results. The volume before us does not, in our opinion, constitute an exception to the general rule.—*Spectator*.

It is pleasant to turn from "Giraldus" made English after the fashion which we spoke of some weeks back, to Giraldus' own text as it comes from the hands of Mr. Brewer. And yet we cannot turn a page of Mr. Brewer's volumes without a feeling that Mr. Brewer was not the man for this particular work. In the present volume, this feeling comes upon us still more strongly than it did in its predecessors. The interest of the pieces is so thoroughly personal and local that we wish at every moment for the guidance of the scholar who has, as it were, made everything to do with Giraldus and St. David's his own personal property. Mr. Brewer, we need not say again, is a thoroughly good scholar, but he has not that local interest and local knowledge which are needed for the treatment of a thoroughly local subject.—*Saturday Review*.

Gongora: an Historical and Critical Essay on the Times of Philip III. and IV. of Spain. With Translations. By EDWARD CHURTON. 2 vols. Murray.—Archdeacon Churton's essay upon Gongora, with its illustrative translations, forms a delightful monograph upon a writer of great interest in literary history. We pointed out at the beginning of last year, in the course of several notices of books, the general character of the Italian influence on English literature. It differed slightly in form, but was hardly less in degree, as an influence on Spain and France. In Spain the over-elaborateness of his *estilo culto*, his popularity, and the uncritical habit of isolating each country of which the literature is defined, have given to Gongora the place assigned quite as erroneously to Marini in Italy and to Lyly in England. That is for Spain Gongorism which is for Italy the *stile Marinresco*, and for England euphuism. A better choice of the subject of a monograph than Luis de Gongora could not have been made by a Spanish scholar who desired his work to be of value to the English student.—*Examiner*.

The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World; or, the History, Geography, and Antiquities of Chaldaea, Assyria, Babylon, Media, and Persia, collected and illustrated from Ancient and Modern Sources. By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College. 3 vols. Vol. I. Murray.—"The history of antiquity," says Professor Rawlinson, "requires from time to time to be rewritten. Historical knowledge continually extends, in part from the advance of critical science, which teaches us little by little the true value of ancient authors, but also, and more especially, from the new discoveries which the enterprise of travellers and the patient toil of students are continually bringing to light, whereby the stock of our information as to the condition of the ancient world receives constant augmentation." This, as recent expositions of Roman and Jewish history make sufficiently clear, is true of every nation of the old world, but it is especially true of the ancient monarchies that are the subject of Professor Rawlinson's work. The researches of Messrs. Botta and Flandin, Layard, Fergusson, Loftus, Cullimore and Birch, and, not least, of our author's brother, Sir Henry Rawlinson, have heaped together so much fresh knowledge of Eastern antiquity that all previous attempts at systematic treatment of the subject are quite out of date. There was, therefore, good reason for the writing of this new work, framed substantially on the model of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's account of the ancient Egyptians.—*Examiner*.

Incidents of the Maori War, New Zealand, in 1860-61. By Colonel Sir JAMES E. ALEXANDER, Knt., K.C.T.S., F.R.G.S., and R.A.S., Author of "A Campaign in Caffreland," "Explorations in Africa, America," &c. 10s. 6d. Bentley.—Though Sir James Alexander has written more than fourteen other works, much practice in writing has not led to perfection. Grammatical blunders are to be found in almost every page of the volume, and some bewilderment is occasioned by the occasional contradictory statements that occur in different places. Sir James Alexander, however, combines with an account of his own share in recent events so much interesting information about the Maories and their doings, that his book is the best authority on a subject well worthy of attention. Of the events of the war Sir James Alexander gives a full account.—*Examiner*.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series of the Reign of Charles II., 1664-1665, Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. Longmans.—As we go on with this really valuable series of Calendars, we more and more regret that Mrs. Green gives no sort of introduction to each sepa-

rate volume. A preliminary sketch would serve the purpose of such a history, with the special advantage of being written with the documents before the author, and with immediate reference to the points which they illustrate. We are heartily thankful to Mrs. Green for her very useful labours; but we must renew our request that she will allow us distinct prefaces to the remaining volumes, of which there must be a good many in store.—*Saturday Review*.

A History of the Egyptian Revolution. By A. A. PATON, F.R.G.S. 2 vols. 24s. Trübner and Co.—An original and capable observer of men and things in Turkey and her subject provinces is sure of a welcome. Mr. Paton received this from us when, little more than a year ago, he published the results of his residence and researches in the countries bordering on the Danube and Adriatic. He has now made a wide circuit, and in his present volumes approaches the same great subject—the relations of the Ottoman Empire to its neighbours and dependencies—from another side. His theme is the modern history of Egypt. After sketching with some detail, the period from the Arab conquest to the fall of the Fatimite dynasty, and passing very briefly over the Mameluke period, he gives a minute and very stirring story of the French invasion; and in the remaining and largest portion of the work, he treats of the reign of Mohammed Ali, and the changes, social and political, introduced into the country by that great man. The special value of the book is that, whilst, as to the last of these periods, Mr. Paton speaks from personal knowledge—having been diplomatically employed at Cairo in 1839 and the following years, and having more recently travelled in Syria and Egypt—he introduces into the earlier divisions of his narrative a number of extracts from native writers, such as Nakoula-el-Turk and Abderrahman Gabarty. The proper subject of the book is the Egyptian Revolution. The second volume is occupied with Mehemet Ali.—*Saturday Review*.

The Pharaoh of the Exodus. By D. W. NASH. 12s. J. R. Smith.—The principal object of Mr. Nash's book is to rehabilitate the theory which would identify the Exodus of the Bible narrative with the expulsion or emigration of the Hyksos, and to fix this event as the basis of Jewish history, and a tangible point in that of Egypt, in the reign of Thothmes III., the fifth king of the eighteenth dynasty of Manetho, between the years 1445 and 1431 B.C. In sifting the statements of Manetho—or, rather, those of his copyists and abbreviators—on which rests our entire knowledge of that most perplexing episode in the Egyptian annals, the Hyksos period, he holds himself to have found the key of the difficulty in the suggestion that the statement of the real Manetho covered, in fact, two distinct occurrences—that two separate people were designated by the common name of Hyksos. Totally opposed as his general conclusions are to those of the principal writers upon the subject, especially to those sanctioned by the great authority of Lepsius, he is frank enough to confess his expectation "that they will be received with distrust." His proofs of learning and industry are such, at all events, as to command attention and respect; and if he should not be held to have made good the more positive and theoretic part of his design, it will be due rather to the inherent hopelessness of the problem than to the measure of skill or perseverance addressed to its solution.—*Saturday Review*.

History of England During the Reign of George III. By JOHN GEORGE PHILLIMORE. Vol. I. 18s. Virtue Brothers and Co.—In this openhanded dispensation of obloquy many morsels of truth are no doubt scattered, and the author's main object—to bring out the dark shades in the intellect and government of George III.—is fully accomplished—at least during the first six years of his reign, which is the period included in the present volume. But where censure is so indiscriminate all cannot be true; there must be laches; it is difficult, nay, often impossible, to distinguish the false from the trustworthy, and thus even the veritable becomes doubtful. There are also some palpable errors which excite suspicion and warrant distrust. Much good might have resulted from a temperate exposition of George III.'s mistakes, which are not to be palliated by his malady, since there was always "method in his madness." But the author has missed his aim; and by an indiscreet indulgence in some exaggerations will probably alienate a large amount of public opinion, which would have ranged itself at his side if a little more moderation had been used in respect of facts in themselves undeniable.—*Morning Post*.

The *Globe* says: "We are disposed to think Mr. Phillimore (judging only from his book) is a warm lover of his country, and that he would not suffer a foreigner to say half as much as he says himself in disparagement of her without knocking him down—in print, at least. Mr. Phillimore writes the history of the first part of George III.'s reign in a state of indignation against King, Ministers, and people. It is very interesting to read, but it is not a fair and impartial history, and in many parts his prejudice makes him misstate facts."

A History of England during the Reign of George III. By W. MASSEY, M.P. Vol. IV., 1793-1803. 12s. Parker, Son, and Bourn.—Mr. Massey's previous volumes have become pretty well known to all students of political history; and this new one is as carefully and impartially written as the rest. Mr. Massey is not a brilliant, rhetorical writer, but his style is refined and correct; and though he is no partisan, his book is not dull reading. His own political opinions do not lead him to mistake or miscolour the facts; his

judgment seems always cool, deliberate, and just. Mr. Massey's volume is not nearly so easy to read as that of Mr. J. G. Phillimore, but it is in all other ways superior. Mr. Massey is cautious and generous in his judgments. He does not believe all the popular opinions concerning the King, his ministers, his sons, or the Parliament.—*Globe*.

Annals of the Wars of the Nineteenth Century. By the Hon. Sir EDWARD CUST, D.C.L. Vols. III. and IV., 1810-1815. 10s. Murray.—Sir Edward Cust's book includes, besides the campaigns of Napoleon and those in the Peninsula, accounts of the war with Nepal, the capture of Java, and other warlike operations. These, however, pale before the interest of the great European struggle. Though Sir Edward has not derived his information from any hitherto unexplored sources, and presents us with little that is new, yet the compilation which he has published is a valuable addition to military literature.—*Athenæum*.

BIOGRAPHY.

George Beattie of Montrose. By A. S. MR. CYRUS, M.A. 4s. Edinburgh: Nimmo.—This volume contains a sketch of the life and a selection from the works of a comparatively unknown Scotch poet, who flourished in the early part of the present century. The main facts of his history may be told in very few words. He was an attorney by profession; he was in the habit of making jokes and writing verses; he was warmly attached to a young lady named Gibson; and, being jilted by her, he blew out his brains. Ordinary people would probably be of opinion that there is nothing very remarkable or very creditable in this story. But Mr. Mt. Cyrus, who appears to be a fellow townsman of Beattie's, and who is actuated by the sentiment of local patriotism to no common degree, thinks quite differently on this point. According to him Beattie was, perhaps, the most remarkable man that ever lived. He was a poet, a humourist, and a man of genius. While, on the one hand, his dazzling wit made him "the life of every company," so, on the other, one of his productions entitled, "The Last," is, "perhaps, the most affecting thing that ever was written in any language."—*Spectator*.

The *Examiner* says: "The writer, whose life and writings are here presented in one handy volume, was born in the parish of St. Cyrus, in 1786, and died in 1823. It is likely that no one will be found to agree with Mr. Mt. Cyrus as to his eminence as 'a poet, a humourist, and a man of genius,' but many will be glad to have an account of his singular career, and to know something of the circumstances that brought it to such an untimely end."

Mes Confidences. Fior d'Aliza. Par A. DE LAMARTINE. Paris.—Here is a man who, forty years ago, was a rising poet, who was an intimate associate of the best company of the Restoration, who then gained the honour of being the first political favourite of a great number of his countrymen and countrywomen, who wrote a book that shook a dynasty, and whose name, courage, and eloquence fascinated a revolutionary mob, and saved Paris from anarchy. All these days of splendour and success are now gone by, and the poet and orator has sunk to writing these tedious, trashy recollections of his younger days. We are willing to recognise, as we read it, that the poor old autobiographer has, so to say, scored a point when he has got safely through a piece of description in his old manner. It does something to save his "Confidences" from being a total blank. But we cannot say much more for it, or pretend that successes of this simple kind really relieve the weariness of reading poetical stories because the poetical story-teller finds in them a very easy and delightful way of swelling the dimensions of an autobiography.—*Saturday Review*.

Wilson the Ornithologist: a New Chapter in his Life. (Embodying many Letters hitherto Unpublished.) By ALLAN PARK PATON. Longmans.—Of the few men who have led this wild life of the forest and the lake, Alexander Wilson is the most singular, and perhaps the most renowned. A Prince has continued his great book on the Birds of America. The citizens of his native town, proud of his reputation, and not unwilling to share it, are about to erect a public monument in his honour. Mr. Mossman, a sculptor of Glasgow, is engaged on a design for this statue, which is to represent the naturalist dressed for his work; a dead bird, which he has just shot, in his hand, his gun slung round his shoulder, and a sketch-book and parrot at his feet,—a well-contrived and very proper model of the great man. Yet the person thus honoured by Lucien Bonaparte and by the citizens of Paisley was in his day a pedlar, a poet, and a jail-bird, who left his native land, with much sorrow of heart, because his native land did not offer him, in return for work, a little water and a little meal. In the strange book of man's individual life there is no page more curious than that on which is written this tale of a man of genius. About the time when Wordsworth began to write "The Excursion," a poem of which a pedlar is the hero, and the effect of pedlarism on the mind and character is a chief subject,—Alexander Wilson was making his last journeys about the Scotch lowlands, with his pack of songs, ribbons, and what not on his back; and, impelled by hunger, was proposing to himself a voyage across the great seas into the land of Penn.

After an interesting notice of the leading events in the ornithologist's life, the writer of the article thus concludes: "It seems highly probable that as his imprisonment at Paisley had

driven him across the Atlantic, so his flight from Milestown may have been the cause of his surrendering the birch for the gun. Soon after this time he began that series of excursions through the forests of America on which his great book is based, and which made him one of the most eminent of ornithologists. The rest of his life is familiar. How he walked, how he rowed, how he shot, how he etched, and how he wrote, the whole world knows by heart. He ended his days, characteristically enough, by a cold which he contracted in pursuit of a very rare bird. And now, nearly a hundred years after his birth, his native town is about to erect a monument on the scene of his first disgrace. It is a very odd story.—*Athenæum*.

Victor Hugo, raconté par un Témoin de sa Vie. Bruxelles: Lacroix.—This biography of M. Victor Hugo is said to be by a witness of his life. Passages in it are evidently from his pen, and the greater part of it must have been written at his dictation. No other witness of his life except himself can have possibly known all that happened to him for the first forty years of his existence. But it ought not to be treated as an autobiography. It contains none of those revelations which the autobiography of a poet might be expected to contain. It does not explain his feelings or record the experiences of his inner life. It deals simply with his external history, and merely puts together those facts in his career which might be naturally interesting to a member of the family of an eminent man.—*Saturday Review*.

Fasti Eboracenses. Lives of the Archbishops of York. By the Rev. W. H. DIXON, M.A. Edited and Enlarged by the Rev. JAMES RAINE, M.A. Vol. I. 15s. Longmans.—The late Canon Dixon passed many laborious years in collecting materials for the "Lives of the Archbishops of York." These materials have been arranged, applied, and improved by the Secretary of the Surtees Society. He has found amongst them the straw wherewith to make bricks, and the bricks themselves he has reared into the first of two courses of a goodly edifice—the foundations of which were dug out and laid by the Canon, without whose preliminary work the structure itself could not have been built, at least, in the shape and strength which distinguish it, to the height which it reaches, in the present volume.—*Athenæum*.

The *Saturday Review* says of this book: "The work of which this volume is an instalment, is by no means well described by its title, which seems to indicate little more than a chapter of local Church history, set forth in the shape of a few biographies, and therefore a work of much inferior interest to such a publication, for example, as 'The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury,' by Dean Hook. The design of the 'Fasti Eboracenses' is, however, one of much greater breadth. It is meant to possess something of the general interest of the 'Athenæ Oxonienses'—to give the lives of all who have ever held office in the Church of York from its earliest days. Those who will read their records in these pages will find them full of pleasant antiquarian anecdotes, quaint scraps of mediæval verse, and curious gleanings from the by-paths of English history."

PHILOSOPHY.

The Analogy of Thought and Nature Investigated. By EDWARD VANSITTART NEALE. 7s. 6d. Williams and Norgate.—*Mystery of Being; or, Are Ultimate Atoms Inhabited Worlds?* By NICHOLAS OGDERS, Author of "A Glance at the Universe." London: Tresidder. Redruth: J. S. Doidge.—We have here two specimens of very different value, of a kind of book which aims at binding together the various threads of thought in a neat knot, by which their close connection shall be entirely secured for the future. Such an effort has great fascination for most minds at a particular stage of development, and it occupied the brightest dawn of intellectual life in the ancient world, but we confess to a certain scepticism as to its value at the present day. Of the two little books which have occasioned these remarks, one may be dismissed in a very few words. It is an essay, by a Cornish school-master, to urge the probability of a "plurality of worlds." The other volume will be opened with much interest by those who know the opinion entertained of the author by some best qualified to form a judgment upon him. Others may recall the close attention with which they listened to his spoken words when, many years ago, he addressed an audience brought together by the desire to elevate the condition of the working-classes, and may hope to come in contact in the work before us with the same power, the impression of which they recall so vividly after so long an interval. They will find (what they will expect with even more certainty) ample indication of a liberal spirit and high tone of thought; but we fear the impression which the book will leave is that of regret that the subject is not apparently one on which the talents of the writer are peculiarly to the purpose.—*Reader*.

POLITICS.

Discourses of Politics. By THEODORE PARKER, Minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Church in Boston. 6s. Trübner and Co.—The publication of Theodore Parker's "Discourses of Politics," forming the fourth volume of his collected works, is very opportune. It would at any time be curious to see in a small compass the political opinions of such a man, but in the most remarkable crisis of American history which has as yet occurred they have a special

interest and value. This volume, however, contains something more than the political opinions of a distinguished American. It is a volume of sermons by a man who, whatever might be his faults, was at least restrained by no conventional rules in speaking his mind. This, in our time and country, gives the book a very peculiar value. A few observations may be made on Parker's literary merits. He was a most vigorous writer, and his writings on political subjects, though open to the criticisms offered above, are not only powerful and courageous, but highly instructive. American speeches and sermons are infinitely better than American newspapers or American books. An American newspaper is written by a lower class of men than the leading papers of this country, and American literature is apt to be exotic and feeble. The speeches and lectures in which Americans delight, though rather too much in the pamphlet style for English tastes, are far better; and the complicated web of American politics and history can hardly be understood except by those who will take the pains to go through a course of such reading. The present volume contains some admirable performances of this kind. There are some faults of taste, or what Englishmen would consider such; but, on the whole, it is full of vigorous thought.—*Saturday Review*.

SCIENCE.

Studies in Physiology and Medicine. By the late ROBERT JAMES GRAVES, F.R.S. Edited by Dr. STOKES. 14r. Churchill and Sons.—Dr. Graves was a good specimen of the well-bred physician, following with ardour the profession which he adopted through love, and making scientific and literary pursuits the recreation of his learned leisure. The volume comprises thirty-two essays, or studies, as the editor calls them, written between 1834 and 1844. They are divided, in a somewhat arbitrary manner, into physiological and miscellaneous essays. The various papers on the ubiquity of life, the position and distinctive characters of man, the varieties of race, the anomalies of organisation, the faculties and instincts, the temperaments and appetites, would of themselves make a most valuable and interesting book to place in the hands of intelligent students. They abound in striking illustrations, introduced to give force to the argument or indicate the exact bearing of a proposition, not lugged in by the head and shoulders for the mere sake of parading the extensive knowledge of the author.—*Saturday Review*.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Lectures on Natural History. By EDWARD JESSE, Esq., Author of "Gleanings in Natural History," &c. Second edition. 3s. 6d. Booth.—Mr. Jesse's volume consists of a number of very short lectures, principally on subjects connected with natural history, delivered at various times before the Brighton fishermen, at an institution called the "Fishermen's Home." Mr. Jesse deserves all credit for having so freely devoted his time and trouble to so good a cause, but we doubt whether he has done wisely in communicating to the public the result of his labours. He appears to have taken such pains to lower himself to the comprehension of his hearers that he has descended below the level of the most ordinary intelligence, and has produced a series of discourses which, though they may have been listened to without impatience, certainly cannot be read either with pleasure or profit.—*Spectator*.

The Book of the Royal Horticultural Society, 1862-1863. By ANDREW MURRAY, Esq., F.L.S. With Illustrations and Photographs. Bradbury and Evans.—Mr. Murray confines himself almost exclusively to the history of the association to which his volume is devoted, and the causes which led to the formation of the Society at the beginning of this century, when Sir Joseph Banks was still the head of scientific circles in the metropolis, Kew Gardens, under Aiton, had not yet become a national institution, gardeners were still without Loudon's "Encyclopædia," and Lindley's "Theory of Horticulture," and Wardian cases had not yet been invented. It appears that we are indebted for the establishment of the Horticultural Society to Mr. John Wedgwood, of Etruria, Staffordshire. Mr. Murray follows the society through good fortune and ill fortune, bringing down its history to our own day. The book itself is a noble specimen of Art; the paper, printing, and the numerous illustrations, many of them in photography, rendering it an ornament to every drawing-room, eminently calculated to advance the interests of the association, the history, aims, and objects of which it details.—*Athenæum*.

EDUCATION.

Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, with numerous Corrections, and with the Addition of several Thousand Words. By the Rev. H. J. TODD. 3 vols. 4to. Longmans.—English lexicography is, strictly speaking, hardly more than a hundred years old, having really begun with Johnson and Ash, in the middle of the last century. Johnson's labours have a high value. He was the first not only to define the meaning of words, but to illustrate their actual use by appropriate quotations from standard writers; and, in this respect alone, his work would justly constitute an era in the history of English lexicography. His illustrations are full and various; and, being the result of critical insight, as well as of considerable industry, the work in which they are collected, marks an

era, not simply in the making of dictionaries, but in the history and progress of the language. Mr. Todd has added an immense number of valuable words to Johnson's collection; but his illustrations of their meaning and value, while often curious and sometimes useful, are, nevertheless, in the main capricious and unscientific.—*Reader*.

A New Dictionary of the English Language, combining Explanation with Etymology, and Illustrated by Quotations from the best Authorities. By CHARLES RICHARDSON, LL.D. 2 vols. Bell and Daldy.—*Abridgment of Richardson's New Dictionary.* Pickering.—Richardson's Dictionary, while by no means free from very serious defects, has rare and peculiar merits, which render it, in some important respects, superior to every other dictionary that has yet appeared. The real merit of Richardson's work lies in the attention he has bestowed on the roots of words, his careful collection of the chief derivative words under their primitives, and also in his invaluable historical illustrations of their meaning. In a word, the chief merit of his dictionary is to be found in the fulness of its literary illustrations; and in this respect his work is a storehouse of most valuable materials to all scientific students of our language and literature.—*Reader*.

A Dictionary of the English Language, exhibiting the Origin, Orthography, Pronunciation, and Definition of Words. By NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D. 2 vols. Low and Son.—*Abridgment of Webster's Dictionary.* Bohn.—In some respects, Webster's American Dictionary is still unsurpassed as a general dictionary of the English language. Its admirers contend that, in its combination of special excellencies—its comprehensiveness of plan, copious vocabulary, fulness of etymological detail, accuracy and completeness of definition—it has no rival. Dr. Worcester's large quarto "Dictionary of the English Language," recently published, is, however, in several particulars still more complete as a work of ordinary reference. It need scarcely be added that the execution is, in all respects, vastly superior.—*Reader*.

A Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language. By JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL.D. Low and Son.—*A Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language.* By JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL.D. Low and Son.—Dr. Worcester's large dictionary is the most useful and complete work of reference, in a single volume, we possess. The same author's smaller, or "Comprehensive Dictionary," though in reality published earlier, is substantially an abridgment, or, perhaps, more accurately, an outline or sketch of the larger work, printed for the use of upper classes in schools, and those who may want a handy-book of reference without going into the history or etymology of the language. Dr. Worcester's Dictionary includes not only the great majority of colloquial, archaic, and provincial words, but all the more prominent, technical terms of every art and science. It contains, moreover, in a condensed form, the etymology of all important terms, their different meanings, illustrations by their history and use, their grammatical value, pronunciation, and synonyms.—*Reader*.

The best existing English lexicon.—*Athenæum*.

We have never failed to get a right answer from it.—*Examiner*.

There is no work that will compare with it.—*Literary Gazette*.

The completest and cheapest English dictionary the world has yet seen.—*Critic*.

A Dictionary of the English Language, containing the Pronunciation Etymology, and Explanation of all Words authorised by Eminent Writers. By ALEXANDER REID, LL.D. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.—*The Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language.* Edited by P. A. NUTTALL, LL.D. 7s. 6d. LL.D. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.—Reid's "Dictionary of the English Language" and Nuttall's "Standard Pronouncing Dictionary," while both are thoroughly useful text-books, each has merits of its own—Nuttall's containing a much fuller vocabulary, as well as ampler details, both as to the pronunciation and meaning of words, and Reid's being richer in the department of etymology. Reid, indeed, excludes all obsolete, colloquial, and technical terms, as well as the majority of compounds, and professes to give not the primitive and secondary meanings of words, but only their common acceptations in ordinary speech and writing. What he professes to do, however, is well done.—*Reader*.

A New and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language as Spoken and Written. By HYDE CLARKE, D.C.L. John Weale.—Mr. Hyde Clarke's "New and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language as Spoken and Written," in its combination of various excellencies, in cheapness, portability, and fulness of useful matter, far surpasses any other work of the kind we are acquainted with. Though low in price, and only a pocket-volume in size, it contains upwards of a hundred thousand words—nearly double the number, we believe, given in any other English dictionary, however voluminous.—*Reader*.

English Composition, Argumentative and General. By RICHARD HILEY. 4s. 6d. Longmans.—This, the third part of "Progressive English Composition," is a sequel to the two preceding, and is based on a similar plan, namely, that of being a "progressive series of practical and interesting lessons and exercises, so constructed that they could not be answered or worked out otherwise than by the industrious application of the student's own judgment and reflection."—*Weekly Dispatch*.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The Illustrated Universal Gazetteer. Edited by W. F. AINSWORTH, Esq., F.R.G.S. John Maxwell and Co.—We are sorry that we cannot say as much for this "Gazetteer" as the editor says in the preface, and the publishers in the prospectus. Indeed, to say all that they say would be to pronounce the work absolutely perfect, and this it is very far from being. We quite agree with the publishers, that "it is indispensable that a 'Gazetteer' to be really useful, should be thoroughly reliable, and the information brought down to the latest date," but surely 1846 is not the latest date to which the details concerning even small places could be brought. The engravings, upon which the publishers lay great stress, as enabling "the reader to obtain, perhaps for the first time, correct ideas of the aspect of places," are in very truth poor to a degree that is almost inconceivable. New Orleans, for instance, looks as much like Lambeth and as little like itself as possible. Belfast is simply a fancy sketch. The reader is expected to get an idea of Leeds from three warehouses, bridge, and a church tower. But notwithstanding all these defects, the "Gazetteer" supplies a want, and supplies it on the whole tolerably well.—*Standard*.

Of this work the *Spectator* observes: "As a rule, the information in the 'Gazetteer' before us is valuable, and brought closely up to date; and in a long list of references to places of which we had personal knowledge we discovered but one serious error. The pictures are an absurd surplussage—who looks for plates in works like these?—and the scale has been somehow or other muddled; but it is, nevertheless, one of the best which have been issued of late years. Add forty pages of maps and condensed information such as we have suggested, and the man of business, writer, or newspaper reader, need have no better reference for the rough facts so often wanted and so often forgotten."

The Wallet-book of the Roman Wall. By the Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., F.S.A. 5s. Longman.—Although the extent and size of our great wall are small indeed compared with that of China, it is still the most important monument of the Roman occupancy of the island we possess, and as such its interest to antiquarians is paramount. Mr. Bruce's work is an extremely well written and compact guide; profusely illustrated, containing maps of the different portions of the route, and giving full details concerning the most interesting sections of it. No pilgrim to those parts should be without it.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

A Guide to all the Watering-Places and Sea-bathing Places in England and Wales. Longmans.

Brighton Almanacks and Railway Guide. Brighton: Grant.

The Brighton Directory. Brighton: Folthorpe.

Picture of Brighton. Brighton: Embling and Beal.

The Watering-Places of England. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Knight's Tourist's Companion. Nattali and Bond.

[These guide-books are noticed, rather than analysed or criticised. They are allowed to have the general merit of correctness, and, at the present season, are calculated to be useful to the tourist, health and pleasure-seeker.—Ed. C.]

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Iceland: its Scenes and Sagas. By SABINE BARING GOULD, M.A. With numerous illustrations and a Map. 28s. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Another book on Iceland may appear superfluous after the works of Forbes, Metcalfe, and Symmington. Nor does the present author prefer large claims to public attention; for, as he says, his object in visiting Iceland was twofold: he proposed to examine scenes famous in Saga, and to fill a portfolio with water-colour sketches. Nevertheless, he has produced a handsome, finely-illustrated, and agreeable volume. Of course he saw Jökuls, and the Geysirs (*Roarers*), the Stroker, and other sights. The author appears to possess good qualifications for an explorer; and as we trust he has now enjoyed the Sagas to satiety, and wearied himself with his friend Brigg's fun, he will probably be able, on the occasion of another visit which he promises to make, to devote special attention to those wild physical features and singular natural phenomena which impart to Iceland its greatest charm.—*Athenæum*.

Of the same work the *Spectator* observes: "We readily distinguish in these travels three sorts of components, which, like the materials of a volcanic soil, are intermingled, but seldom found in intimate union, and which we may call the cyclopædic, the Pickwickian, and the romantic. We have under the first head historical and statistical compilations, more than decently extensive, to form the introduction to a two months' tour, but not affording to the reader any topic of continuous or satisfying interest. We have sketches of travelling casualties which are lively and dramatic, but in which the natives of Iceland, for the most part, figure less effectively than our fellow-passengers from the *Arcturus* steamer, two of whom remind us strongly of Messrs. Tupman and Snodgrass. We have enthusiastic accounts of the national biographical sagas, and we have translations in a hybrid language, which are weakly garbled to suit the modern affectation of graphic particularity, and sometimes further disfigured by a slangy, *de haut en bas* style. The actual achievements of Mr. Baring Gould as a tourist may be thought more respectable. He has penetrated further than most of his precursors into the deserts near the

north-east coast of the island, and has discovered a magnificent waterfall on the Jökullsa. He has made numerous observations on the plants and birds of the island, and brought to England a collection of manuscript sagas of which he has sent several to the Museum library. The landscape sketches (some of them chromatype) with which he has illustrated his handsome volume are by no means wanting in character and attractiveness."

The *Examiner* remarks: "Mr. Baring-Gould, apart from the time occupied in the journey out and home in the *Arcturus*, had seven or eight weeks of summer travel in Iceland, and the cost of his expedition, including outfit and all expenses of conveyance to and from his travelling and sketching-ground, besides purchase of those articles which travellers in such lands are expected to bring home with them, was just a hundred pounds. His main pleasure in Iceland was to make water-colour sketches of its scenes, and to relish upon their own ground its sagas; doubtless, also, to reproduce them, as he now does, in a good and handsome book. The series of pictures from Iceland here given, partly in coloured lithograph, partly in woodcut, are the most valuable part of the book; they are from the author's own hand, and, strange as many of them are, look true enough to aid the studies even of the geologist. We believe that Mr. Baring-Gould is the first rigidly faithful as well as expert landscape painter who has been to Iceland and really brought the country home with him in his portfolio. For its pictures alone the substantial value of this work is very great. The text of the book is the work of a solid man laboriously light. Nothing in its way could be neater, clearer, or more readable than the 'Introduction,' which gives a preliminary physical and historical sketch of the island."

South American Sketches; or, a Visit to Rio Janeiro, the Organ Mountains, La Plata, and the Paraná. By THOMAS WOODBINE HINCHLIFF, M.A. 12s. 6d. Longmans.—*Wild Scenes in South America; or, Life in the Llanos of Venezuela.* By DON RAMON PAEZ. Low and Co.—The books here coupled are rich in matter for extract;

both of them written by men whose training as well as family connection gives them a right to speak. Mr. Hinchliff is no stranger to the public: as being one of those enterprising Britons (some would employ a less mild adjective) who during late summers have tempted one another to clamber up and see nothing from the impossible peaks and suicidal passes of the Alps, hitherto sacred to the avalanche and the *lammergeier*. Mr. Hinchliff's volume, we should say, is well illustrated. Some of Don Ramon's illustrations, in letter press, in the horror of their literal ugliness, outdo that which Mr. Ruskin has pointed to as one of the most imaginative pictorial achievements of modern art, Turner's watchful, recumbent monster, in his "Hesperides" picture. Read about gigantic lizards and crocodiles, and of the wild hunt of such reptiles, and we can understand the horror of the ferryman who "crossed himself, and muttered the holy invocation of 'Jesus, Maria, y José,' fearing for the life, and, above all, for the toll of the imprudent traveller."—*Athenæum*.

A Guide to the Western Alps. By JOHN BALL, late President of the Alpine Club. With Maps. 7s. 6d. Longmans.—In looking through this volume we have been pleased to find so many particulars of peaks and passes which have cost us some years of observation to collect for ourselves, and to note how careful the compiler has been to furnish really trustworthy information to his readers. We should, perhaps, only differ from him in the degree of practicability or facility which he assigns to certain passes and ascents, and the number of hours which he allots to some difficult or tedious journeys. At all events, we should warn the inexperienced tourist not to think he can keep pace with Mr. Ball or his friends. When it is said, for example, "a good walker can do this in nine hours," let all deliberate and thoughtful men add another hour or two; and if dinner be counted upon at the end of the nine hours, by all means take it in your pocket. The maps accompanying these pages are small, but far better than many others of the same size, being both distinct and apparently accurate. The two panoramic sketches of the mountains of Cogne from Mont Emilius, and of the Pennine Alps from the Becca di Nona, are useful and pleasing. The entire book is designed for use and service, and is, indeed, the only one of its kind and plan in our language.—*Athenæum*.

Writing of the same work, and of "Badeker's Switzerland" (5s. 6d.) (Williams and Norgate) the *Examiner* says: "We have carefully examined both these publications, and we can safely say that they each deserve the fullest commendation."

And, says the *Spectator*, Mr. Karl Badeker, whose guides for travellers are as well known on the Continent as those of Murres are in our own country, is doing his best to introduce his handbooks to the notice of the British public. We cordially wish him success in his attempt. His are the only guides which can for a moment be compared with the Albemarle-street series.

A Mining Journey across the Great Andes; with Explorations in the Silver Mining District of the Provinces of San Juan and Mendoza, and a Journey across the Pampas to Buenos Ayres. By Major F. J. RICKARD, F.G.S., &c., &c. 7s. 6d. Smith and Elder.—In 1862 Major Rickard was appointed Inspector-General of Mines to the Argentine Republic, and directed to proceed at once on an exploring tour in the newly discovered mining districts of the province of San Juan, on the eastern slope of the Andes. In this volume he gives a summary of the results of his inspection, as well as a narrative of his journey from Valparaiso across the mountains to San Juan, and thence over

the Pampas to Buenos Ayres. Major Rickard draws a very glowing picture of the opportunity which the San Juan mines offer for the favourable investment of capital. The journey across the Andes from Valparaiso to San Juan is described at considerable length; but Major Rickard is apparently not a very keen observer, since he gives us little more than the common-places of mountain travel, and leaves us with our belief that mules are generally useful and snow storms sometimes dangerous slightly but unnecessarily lengthened. The worst part of the book is the "Journey across the Pampas," which, it is thought worthy of a place on the title-page, is really nothing though more than a bare itinerary, interspersed with a few criticisms on the inns. And, altogether, we are compelled to say that the reader who takes up this volume with the view of enlarging his knowledge of the country visited will better attain his object by giving Mr. Darwin and Sir Francis Head another reading.—*Reader.*

A Vacation Tour at the Antipodes, through Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand. By B. A. HEYWOOD, M.A. 7s. 6d. Longmans.—Being recommended thorough change of air, for the benefit of his health, Mr. Heywood took the advice in its most absolute sense, by paying a visit to the Antipodes. His vacation was, indeed, a "long" one, for it lasted from the 12th of June, 1861, to the 15th of October, 1862, that is to say, exactly sixteen calendar months and three days. It appears that 121 days were consumed in the outward and return voyages, so that the author was able to give a whole year to the examination of the principal of our South Pacific Colonies. A book was, of course, the result of this examination; but, though a good deal of pains appears to have been taken to render the information in it correct, the work does not add greatly to our previous knowledge of the Australian world; neither are its contents of particular interest. What value really attaches to Mr. Heywood's volume will be appreciated rather by the intending emigrant than by the general reader; but even this is something gained in times when every traveller, be his wandering far or near, thinks it advisable to publish his recollections, however crude his ideas, or imperfect his powers of observation. In his great desire for accuracy, Mr. Heywood has fallen into an opposite extreme—his pages being loaded with statistics derived from every source, as well from works universally accessible as from those which are purely local. To this, however, we do not so much object as to "information" of the kind conveyed in the following passage. In the "Introductory Historical Sketch" we are told that "science received a great impetus from Sir Thomas Brisbane;" and that we may be assured of the fact, which no one who knew that distinguished officer's great acquirements will be disposed to doubt, the authority of the "*Leisure Hour* in December, 1862," is quoted! Mr. Heywood's style seldom rises above the dead level of a statistical report, but he occasionally frees himself from technical trammels. The last chapter of Mr. Heywood's book is devoted to the subject of Emigration. It is very brief, and may be read with advantage by those who think of becoming settlers.—*Examiner.*

Il Pellegrino; or, "Wanderings and Wonderings." By Captain J. W. CLAYTON. Newby.—Though the great world of London was distasteful to the Pilgrim whose "Wanderings and Wonderings" are here related, he did not travel with jaundiced eyes or a soured spirit, but, seeing most things through a pleasant medium, wrote genially and merrily, albeit somewhat critically, of all that befel him during a tour which extended from London to Naples, his route lying through Belgium beside the Rhine, in zig-zag fashion across Switzerland, and by way of Lombardy, Venetia, Tuscany, the Papal States, and so on to the south of Italy. Such a journey offers nothing of novelty in itself, but the oldest things may be made to look like new in the hands of a clever manipulator, and Captain Clayton's manner of describing what he saw has, at least, the merit of originality. He who takes up a book for the sole purpose of deriving amusement from its pages, will assuredly meet with his reward in the lively record of "*Il Pellegrino*."—*Examiner.*

Through Algeria. By the Author of "*Life in Tuscany*." Bentley.—This work opens with a plea by its authoress in justification of such of her own sex as are independent enough to travel without a male companion. It is quite unnecessary on the part of one who knows so well how to turn her travelling experience to account. Acuteness of observation, a very graphic power of description, and an extremely agreeable style, are the characteristics of her writing, and in the present volume these qualities are fully developed.—*Examiner.*

Adventures and Researches among the Andaman Islanders. By Dr. MOUAT. 16s. Hurst and Blackett.—A twofold object took Dr. Mouat to these islands. He was deputed by the Indian Government to fix upon a suitable spot for a penal settlement, to which the mutinous Sepoys, in particular, might be transported; and secondly, it was proposed to establish a harbour of refuge at some point on the coast. As a *resumé* of all that was previously known about the Andamans, this book will be a welcome addition to the circulating library; but from the opportunities which Dr. Mouat enjoyed, as well as from the title of his book, one is led to expect a more solid and valuable result. The disappointment with which many readers will lay down this volume seems to have been anticipated by some of the members of the expedition, who were loth to quit the islands without carrying their researches further. The main object, however, of the mission being accom-

plished, an imperious sense of duty impelled Dr. Mouat to return at once to Calcutta. He cannot plead the same excuse for loading his narrative with a wearisome amount of inflated and pretentious writing.—*Saturday Review.*

Three Years in China. By Lieut.-Col. FISHER, C.B., R.E. 7s. 6d. Bentley.—Colonel Fisher's book is strictly what it professes to be—a narrative of his private adventures and of the events in which he was himself an actor between December 1857, the date of the occupation of Canton by the allied English and French forces, and the capture of the Takoo Forts in September 1860, after which ill health compelled him to leave the army. Though not unfrequently trivial details seem to us to be dwelt upon with disproportionate minuteness, we are content to pass but a light censure on these offences, and willingly admit that the merits of the book greatly outweigh its defects. Colonel Fisher always says what he has to say in plain straightforward English, and eschews all attempts at being funny, or at "fine writing."—*Spectator.*

Andrew Deverel: the History of an Adventurer in New Guinea. By CHARLES BEACH. 2 vols. 14s. Bentley.—This book is worth reading by literary men, principally because it is so different from the productions of literary men. The author tells us in his preface that he is "an entirely unlearned man, unaccustomed to literature; but he has actually been in all the scenes he describes, and has taken part in the adventures." On the whole, the book, utterly inartistic, scrappy, and miscellaneous as it is, is interesting to literary men for the *naïveté* of the original practical Yankee mind by which it seems to have been strung together.—*Spectator.*

A Yachting Cruise in the Baltic. By S. R. GRAVES, Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club. 12s. 6d. Longmans.—This lively book is an excellent companion for a quiet hour, and next to the pleasure of sailing with the cheerful, observant Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club is that of reading the account of his last summer's cruise.—*Examiner.*

FICTION.

Mistress and Maid. By the Author of "John Halifax." 5s. Hurst and Blackett.—This tale has achieved such a remarkable success, as well in *Good Words* as in its regular library form, that it is no wonder Messrs. Hurst and Blackett have given it a place in their standard library. It is to our mind one of the best of Miss Muloch's fictions, and it has met with universal favour at the hands of the critics. Its simplicity, combined with its life-like vigour; its thoroughly natural situations, its judicious contrasts, its real-looking characters, and the new creations, or rather studies, which it contains, have united in insuring for it that unqualified reception which has, no doubt, satisfied its authoress. It is as well calculated to instruct the humble as the more exalted, and we see no reason why it should not from village lending libraries delight the cottage hearth as it has heretofore delighted the boudoir and the parlour.—*Standard.*

Twice Lost: a Novel. By the Author of "Queen Isabel." 7s. 6d. Virtue Brothers.—"Twice Lost" is a pleasant, readable, improbable tale. The personages have all of them a certain look of reality, and there is a notion of likeness which insures the reader's interest. But the story is badly constructed, and is out of proportion; some of the incidents are detailed at great length, whilst the points upon which the story hinges for the development and final result are given in a confused, hurried, slovenly manner. The impression produced is, that a long tale has been cut down to a comparatively short one, and that the process has been effected by the mechanical aid of paste and scissors, instead of the more laborious method of re-casting. As it stands, however, "Twice Lost" is an entertaining novel; the struggle between the high-spirited, generous, half-savage heroine, and her specious, handsome, unprincipled, *soi-disant* father, is exciting; and the sympathy of the reader is cleverly enlisted for the heroine, Lucia, from the first moment, although Mr. Langley, the father, is shown not as he is, but as he appears to the world, and the reader is only gradually allowed to recognise him in his full badness.—*Athenæum.*

Vicissitudes of a Gentlewoman. 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Hurst and Blackett.—"The Vicissitudes of a Gentlewoman" is a title that promises much, but the result is meagre, and throws no light on the conditions of a gentlewoman under adverse changes of fortune. The materials, though sufficient to have been woven into a pleasant novel, become hopelessly insipid in the hands of the author.—*Athenæum.*

Altogether Wrong. By the Author of the "World's Furniture." 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Tinsley Brothers.—We devoutly hope that "sensation novels" are running themselves to seed. Unless a speedy reaction takes place, our fictitious literature will become as effete and deathly as the modern school of French novels. "Altogether Wrong" might be a burlesque if there were not internal evidence that it has been written as a serious bid for public favour. "To hit a want" or a wish on the part of the reading public is the guiding maxim of a publisher who wishes to prosper and increase his riches; this novel gives curious evidence of the taste of the "gentle readers" for whom it has been provided. Talk of the coarseness of our old novelists! Fielding, Smollett, even Aphra Behn herself would have hesitated before they represented a married heroine for whom all along "the high consideration" of the reader had been bespoken, as accepting and reciprocating a declaration of illicit love when within a few weeks of her first confinement; neither do we think that the

authors of "Tom Jones" and "Roderick Random" would have made the bedside of the heroine immediately after the "interesting event" the scene of a tender farewell interview. A more repulsive story we have seldom read; it marks the decline and fall of the "sensation novel."—*Athenæum*.

"This book is," says the *Morning Post*, "a clever, severe, wise, but decidedly dark picture of what human life may be under unpropitious circumstances, and of the laches into which human nature may fall when unguided, undisciplined, and unrestrained. Its title indicates its plan; every person and every event in the story which it narrates is altogether wrong; a warp runs through each and all, destructive of symmetry and sequence. The author's style is marked rather by strength than by grace; it is hurried and uneven, but decidedly attractive and original. No one would say that 'Altogether Wrong' is a pleasant book, but few will deny that it is a remarkable one."

Gabrielle Hastings: a Tale. By A. S. W. Hatchard and Co. 5s.—"Gabrielle Hastings" would have been a capital story for school-girls if it had not been written with a grand purpose, and servile reference to the tastes and views of subscribers to the religious periodical in which it first appeared. Much of the tale is so good, that we sincerely regret we cannot praise it unreservedly. Gabrielle is a charming child so long as she is content to be childlike; but when she sits out in her career of "general missionariness," she becomes a little self-sufficient nuisance. When A. S. W. again takes pen in hand, let her avoid sermonising, and give more play to the piquant humour which sparkles in the best pages of her present volume.—*Athenæum*.

After Long Years. By Mrs. MACKENZIE DANIEL. 2 vols. 21s. T. C. Newby.—To commence with a marriage is not a common way of beginning a novel, but this is a story of married life, not of single blessedness. The manner in which the various characters are brought out proves that the author has great knowledge of domestic life and human dispositions, and that she has a pen capable of portraying the vivid impressions of her imagination.—*Observer*.

Margaret Stourton; or, a Year of Governess Life. 5s. Rivingtons.—The authoress of "Margaret Stourton" (for it is not unfair to assume that a writer who systematically prints in italics the least important words of the least important sentences is a lady) has written the feeblest of tales to enforce the important truth, if truth it be, that there is no reason why a governess should be less happy than any other person. Since her opinion on this point may be said to have some slight amount of originality, or at least of novelty, whilst the same compliment cannot be paid to any other sentiment expressed or character drawn in the course of two hundred and odd wearisome pages, it is best to reverse the ordinary course of proceeding, and instead of dwelling on the tale, and missing the moral, to dismiss the story, and devote our attention to the lesson. The biographer of Margaret Stourton obviously argues as follows: Margaret Stourton was a governess, Margaret Stourton was happy, therefore, all unhappy governesses (of whom, by the way, one Miss Edge stands as the representative), lack Miss Stourton's virtues or graces. Books like "Margaret Stourton" would never be printed were there not numerous tales written to enforce a very different moral, and it is not unreasonable to infer that if Miss Edge overstates her case when she concludes that "every governess, except Miss Stourton, is a martyr," the experience of most ladies engaged in teaching would lead them to look with at least as much sympathy on the complaints of Miss Edge as on the exuberant satisfaction of Miss Stourton.—*Spectator*.

Of this work the *Athenæum* says: "This 'year of governess life' is an entirely exceptional year to the experience of governess life in general, and yet it is more calculated to excite discontent with that particular station of life than all the dismal and distressing annals of the school-room we have read, or at least can at this moment recollect. The condition of a governess is mentioned throughout in an apologetic manner, and it is constantly impressed on the reader that Margaret Stourton is 'no just a common' governess."

Philip Lisle: a Novel. By the Author of "The Two Households." 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Newby.—"Philip Lisle" has some good parts in it, but, as a whole, it is thin and poor. There is a lack of substantial interest. Instead of a plot, the author gives sketches of character of persons who do not interest the reader, with the addition of long and trivial conversations, which flatten the story and weaken the action.—*Athenæum*.

Veronia. 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Hurst and Blackett.—"Veronia" would have been an excellent story if it had not been written with a purpose. To this purpose, which is the conversion of the heroine and sundry others to the Roman Catholic persuasion, the interest of the tale is sacrificed. There is the indication of a capital plot, but the details are effaced and made almost obscure by the space devoted to the long conversations intended to show the reader the unsatisfactory condition in which those who are not Catholics live. The tale is, however, written in a spirit of charity which some Protestant tale-writers might indulge greatly to their own advantage and their readers' comfort. "Veronia" is a good tale spoiled, from being talked instead of acted.—*Athenæum*.

Of this work the *Morning Post* says: "The novel, in many of its parts, exhibits no mean powers of conception and expression, and its plot, in respect to the combinations of its persons and the

mystery attached to the chief characters, is not below the average. There are many isolated passages and chapters in the work possessing great merit; but the author is not well practised in that skilful and natural juncture of the parts of a narrative, and their relevant adaptation to each other and to a common purpose, which give so much charm to the masterpieces of fiction."

Romola. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." 7s. 6d. Smith, Elder, and Co.—As this majestic work has proceeded month after month in the *Cornhill Magazine*, it has impressed all its readers with its grandeur, its learning, and the versatility of the writer's power, who has turned from her portraits of English life to produce a historical study of mediæval Italy, and has done it with the same ease and dignity which marked her treatment of her former themes. "Romola" is the ideal of a fine womanly nature, which, having gone through the phases of exalted enthusiasm and poetical belief, emerges into that of settled rational conviction, and steady, hope-illuminated duty. The author has depicted with extraordinary power the strife of the soul, forced from its attitude of aspiration after knowledge and beatitude to that of submission, obedience, and the daily performance of plain and patent duties. The purely historical portion of this work is of great value and beauty, and the reader will not fail to admire the pictorial power displayed by the writer in her description of the triumphal entry of Charles VIII. of France into the city of Florence.—*Morning Post*.

The Ring of Amasis. From the Papers of a German Physician. Edited by OWEN MEREDITH. 21s. Chapman and Hall.—"The Ring of Amasis" has a certain sort of resemblance to Sir E. Lytton's "Strange Story," for it is based upon supernatural incidents, and is more or less garnished with something in the nature of metaphysics. Upon the whole, the tale is not a very bad one, though it is the sort of story which justifies its author in interposing two *aliases* between himself and his performance. It is very natural that a man who writes such things should like to call himself Owen Meredith, and to put a sham German doctor between his pseudonym and his novel. He might have put himself still further from it by leaving it unwritten. This is, after all, the criticism which most novels suggest, and "The Ring of Amasis" is open to it like many of its betters.—*Saturday Review*.

The Poet's Children. By MARY HOWITT. 2s. 6d. Bennett.—Here is a charming story about the pigeons in the poet's pigeon-cot. The conversations among the different inmates, the sketches of character, and their characteristic opinions are capital. "The Poet's Children" is an excellent gift-book, and we recommend it to all who have nephews and nieces and god-children; it is sure to be popular among the juvenile critics.—*Athenæum*.

A Disputed Inheritance: a Tale of a Cornish Family. By THOMAS HOOD. 10s. 6d. Low and Co.—There is a great deal that is very clever in this story: witty turns of phrase, which remind us of the elder Thomas Hood; but the tale itself is wild, unequal, and imperfectly wrought out. The style is superior to the matter.—*Athenæum*.

The Fair Penitent: a Tale of the Confessional. In Two Epochs. Elliot.—Let England's luxurious aristocracy and vicious priesthood beware. The author of "The Fair Penitent" has his eye on them, is familiar with their hateful lives and odious intentions, and is resolved to hold them up to merited scorn. Peers must cease to grind the suffering poor; High Church clergymen will no longer be permitted to carry on intrigues with ladies of quality. Once again the satirist is abroad, studying the manners of "the indolent walnut-crushers of the West End," and shooting Folly as she flies in "Belgrave-square, where the aristocracy dwell in blissful laziness on week-days, and from whence they emerge to the fashionable churches on Sundays, wending their way to heaven on oiled springs and well-stuffed cushions." The book, ridiculous though it is in places, will on the whole be found very dull, notwithstanding its wicked clergymen and frail beauties, its suicides and seductions. Even the Reverend Oily Tongue, who was always bent on defiling the "virginal innocence" of his fair adorers, ceases to amuse after a few chapters.—*Athenæum*.

Ralph; or, St. Sepulchre's and St. Stephen's. By ARTHUR ARNOLD. 21s. Tinsley Brothers.—The plot is, on the whole, absurd, though constructed very much after the style of Mr. Dickens. Ralph, the hero, finds himself at a very early age living in Drury-lane, with every reason to suppose that his mother is Mrs. Dixon, a squalid charwoman, and that he had seen his father hung at the Old Bailey. Mrs. Dixon "does for" the offices of a low attorney—a weak compound of Jaggars and Ralph Nickleby, whose clerk, Mr. Nottage, is a weak compound of Dr. Dick and Newman Noggs. Mr. Nottage takes a fancy to Ralph, and procures him a situation as amanuensis to an old country clergyman engaged in compiling a dictionary. Of course Ralph waxes high in favour with everybody with whom he is brought into contact; and upon the death of the old clergyman, who has left him all his property—amounting to less than nothing after the payment of the testator's debts—he is made private secretary to a Mr. Baxter, member of Parliament, and father to Julia, with whom Ralph falls violently in love. All this time Ralph has been profoundly miserable in the consciousness of his ignominious origin, and now suspecting that his new patron has discovered the secret, he runs away—"anywhere, anywhere out of the little world in which he was known;

for he felt as though the stamp of Cain was upon his forehead, and that the sins of his father had descended in an avalanche of agony upon his unoffending son." But the hardened novel reader is not to be caught by chaff like this, and is well aware that Ralph is not really the son of the defunct convict, for, if so, he could never marry Julia Baxter, as the author has most obviously pre-ordained. Accordingly, a brooch turns up about the middle of the first volume; and from this point down to the end of the second, the great object of the author is to bring this brooch, Ralph, and a mysterious old gentleman, all into the same room together. This is at length satisfactorily accomplished, and Ralph proves to be the son of the old gentleman, who is of ancient lineage and enormous possessions. The happiness at the end of the book is enormous.—*Saturday Review*.

The story of "Ralph" is an excellent illustration of the right theory regarding the various influences which go to the formation of character. In his progress from St. Sepulchre's to St. Stephen's, Ralph meets with no very spirit-stirring adventures, nor does Mr. Arnold minister to that morbid appetite for sensational scenes which has become the fashionable vice in literature and the drama. The story is told in a simple and natural style. This is, we believe, Mr. Arnold's first novel, but he is a writer who is evidently familiar with the Parliamentary and club gossip of the day.—*St. James's Chronicle*.

POETRY.

Modern Italy: a Poem. By THOMAS SWANN. 1s. 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.—After Byron and Rogers, Mr. Swann is courageous to have tried to sing on the old noble theme. But Mr. Swann's poem does not justify his daring; it does not get, when at its best, beyond a third-class prize poem.—*Athenæum*.

Sea Songs and Ballads. By DIBDIN and OTHERS. 3s. Bell and Daldy.—Dibdin embraces his subject heartily, and grips, so far as his reach goes, with the real smack of a sailor's salute. He is true to certain qualities of the English nature, which lie, with their mineral strength, at the heart of all who are worthy of wearing the English name,—that superior sense of *being* English which alone has often served to grapple us together, rich and poor, as with hooks of steel, and served us nobly when peer and peasant have gaily galloped the death-gaps, horse to horse, or swept up to the deadly breach shoulder to shoulder, and on many a hard-fought field lain down side by side in a peerless brotherhood after turning the tide of battle,—that singleness of purpose which puts the whole heart into the act,—that union of gentleness and strength which produces our favourite heroes, the darlings of the national heart, who solve Samson's riddle for us, and show the honey of sweetness hidden in the lion of their strength, as in Nelson's noble and tender type—he who struck such a blow as left our country without a rival on all the seas, then, like a noble boy going to bed, said, "Kiss me, Hardy," and fell asleep. Dibdin's sailor has a tender heart underneath the coarse, rough strength of his character; a spring of fresh water welling, and sweetening the great salt ocean of his brute force. In his foretop moralising mood he considers, after all, that piping your eye and a wet pocket-handkerchief are about the best things to bring you into port at last; although his mode of soothing his sweetheart at parting is anything but comfortably sequential.—*Athenæum*.

The *Spectator* says: "This collection is so good, so well assorted, and so cheap, that we can honestly advise every lover of sea songs and ballads to get a copy of it. It forms part of a beautiful little series of works published by Bell and Daldy, in clear type, and at a price that seems surprisingly low, even in the present day. We do not know handier or better books than these, either for use while travelling or in the library."

The Battle Won: an Epic Poem. By a CARTHUSIAN. Rivingtons.—It would have been well if the Carthusian had prefixed to his poem a summary of its contents, by way of arguments of its successive books; for no mortal man will read the poem through. After having read a portion of the beginning, we have had to perform the rest of our critical duty by swooping down upon the rest here and there at intervals. The result is that we have found the work to be a kind of diluted metrical version, in twelve books, of the Old Testament history of the Israelites, from Abraham downwards, connected with the Gospel history, from the Nativity to the Ascension. But why such a metrical dilution of the Biblical narrative, with a few reflections, and similes, and tags of common theology interspersed, should be called an epic, we cannot understand.—*Reader*.

Oscar; and Autumnal Gleanings. By J. H. R. BAYLEY. Pitman.—Fools, says Goethe, are the worst kind of thieves; they rob us of time and temper. But why should we permit the fool to rob us of our good temper? This poem, "Oscar," shews us that the writer's chief humour is for a tyrant. He can "play Erceles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in." The whole of the verses form a singular compound of unmeaning blasphemy, bagman smartness, and "Brummagem" sublimity.—*Athenæum*.

The *Dispatch* says: "The poem of 'Oscar' is, the title-page informs us, in four cantos, but two only are given in this volume, the remainder being reserved for a second edition. Under these circumstances we must be excused if we reserve our critical judgment till we are permitted to see the poem as a whole. The poem

is in the Spenserian stanza, and the author's liberal opinions find full scope in it. 'Autumnal Gleanings' consist of a great number of miscellaneous poems."

Robert Browning's Poems, Tragedies, and other Plays. Chapman and Hall.—These "Tragedies and other Plays" will live in the remembrance of all who study dramatic compositions, not as the recreation of an idle hour, but as ranking among the purest and noblest creations of the human mind. To this fit but few audience they need not our recommendation; for they have already taken their place among the volumes that have in them the promise of long, at least, if not perpetual, life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature. Originally edited by JOHN KITTO, D.D. Third Edition, greatly enlarged and improved. Edited by W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D. Vol. I. Edinburgh: Black.—About twenty years ago the present work appeared under the direction of one who united a large stock of Biblical knowledge to indefatigable industry. A second edition was required, even before the death of Kitto, though it did not appear till he had sunk under his weight of work. That second edition was done in a bungling, unscholarly way by an incompetent hand. The present work is not fettered by a necessary retention of the old plates, but has started independently, under the auspices of an editor who may retain or reject the old articles as he pleases. The work is creditable to the editor and his coadjutors. It contains a great amount of knowledge brought together from many quarters and elaborated by numerous writers.—*Athenæum*.

Dreamthorp. A Book of Essays written in the Country. By ALEXANDER SMITH. 3s. 6d. Strahan and Co.—This book of essays is supposed to be written in the village of Dreamthorp, by a quiet old gentleman, who looks out of his dreamy, country life with keen, eager, noticing eyes. Far away from the great world it lies, with its grey houses, and mossy roofs, and murmuring hives, "embosomed in emerald, with a blue film of smoke over all." Summer, with her daisies, runs up to its feet, and, with her merry larks, sings overhead. No railway reaches the place; only a canal finds its way, with its one vein of life, from the great heart of life beating far away. Here the old gentleman meditates and writes his essays in a button-holding attitude of mind, and quiet, confidential tone of manner. Readers about to escape from the crowd that is not company, and the talk that is only a tinkling cymbal, to get a little outlet for the vagabond spirit, far away from the smoke and dust and turmoil of city life, will find in this book a capital pocket-companion to carry with them into the many quiet Dreamthorps of our native land, the shy and shady nooks of woodland and green lane, or the open spaces of ripe brown sand and breezy, blue sea; a book to be read in a spirit of lazy leisure to the sound of babbling brook and whispering wood, and long, drowsy wash of the cool summer wave. It is exquisitely printed, handy, handsome, and cheap.—*Athenæum*.

The Boy's Own Volume. 5s. S. O. Beeton.—This handsome book is the first half-yearly volume of Mr. Beeton's admirable *Boy's Own Magazine*, which at sixpence a month is in its way an unequalled periodical for boys. The tales are capital, stirring without sensationalism; the occasional papers are one and all written ably, and not above, though not down to, the comprehension of average boys; the poetry might put to shame the efforts of the bards of many more pretentious magazines, and the illustrations are profuse and uncommonly well executed. For a birthday present this Midsummer volume is almost unequalled.—*Standard*.

The *Saturday Review* observes: "The Correspondence of Goethe and the Grand Duke Karl-August of Weimar is undoubtedly an important publication, on account of the celebrity of one, at least, of those whose letters it contains. But it will be felt to be a disappointing book. There is nothing that one would not naturally expect to be there; but there is a great deal that is not there which would be found in any other correspondence between two educated Germans during the eventful period which it covers. The first part of it is comparatively interesting."

Life, Law, and Literature: Essays on Various Subjects. By W. G. T. BARTER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 5s. Bell and Daldy.—Mr. Barter, we regret to say, does not rise above the flattest level of thought. He beats his drum loudly, but we can never mistake that sound for the melody of the flute. The first essay on ancient and modern poetry, is a very fair sample of the others. It is words without thought. Mr. Barter is entitled to the distinction, such as it is, of saying nothing in as grandiloquent and solemn a manner as any writer of the day. The first sentence, for instance, has a truly imposing look—it is a large package, but consists of nothing but string and paper: "If we consider the occupations of the bulk of mankind in their waking moments, they may be conveniently divided into what men must do, what they ought to do, and what, falling under neither of these heads, may be designated as what they may do." Mr. Barter thought so well of this idea that he repeated it in his eighth essay, evidently with satisfaction and applause. His essays are full of these bladders—they look solid, but if we prick them nothing more valuable than sawdust runs out.—*Spectator*.

Rayons et Reflets. Par LE CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN. Rolandi.—An indefatigable *littérateur*, Le Chevalier de Chatelain, has

here put forth a bulky volume of translations in French of English verse, testifying not only to his industry, but to great command over the resources of his language, though at the same time we fear it will convey to his countrymen an erroneous as well as inadequate idea of our poetic strength. Thus, names unknown to fame appear in multitudes, but that of Shelley is omitted; and whilst seven samples are given of Longfellow, we find but one of Shakespeare—the latter portion of the song in "Love's Labour's Lost," on winter, the rendering of which, if easy, is also very free.—*Dispatch*.

The Ocean, the River, and the Shore. Part I.—Navigation. By J. W. WILLCOCK, Q.C., and A. WILLCOCK, M.A., Barrister. 9s. Routledge.—This is certainly a bold book. "The object of the authors is to show what is law, rather than what has been enunciated and accepted as law." In three volumes, to be hereafter published, the world will be enlightened about the rights of fishing, the use of waters, and the management of the shore and subaqueous land. Of this first instalment one-third contains an introductory sketch of the progress of navigation among all people and from the earliest times, while the remainder comprises an exposition of "the rights and reciprocal duties of those who traverse the waters, the rights and duties of the mariner and his ship." A really good work on such a theme, concise and popular, would be a great boon to the thousands who ought to be informed about these matters, but who have not time or talent to study them for themselves in law-books and the records of Admiralty Courts, and an indifferent book is, without doubt, better than nothing. The authors of this volume, however, show so much knowledge of their subject, that the party spirit in which it is discussed is especially to be regretted. There are separate chapters on wreck and salvage, the slave trade, smuggling, and the laws of war, as far as they have to do with navigation; the several positions of actual belligerents, allies, confederates, or neutrals being more or less fully discussed. With a curious mixture of matter-of-fact statements and fanciful embellishments the reader is conducted through the entire course of naval warfare, and instructed in all subordinate questions of interest.—*Examiner*.

The Mines of South Australia. By J. B. AUSTIN. 24s. Adelaide: Platts. London: Longmans.—The promise of this work is good, but we do not find the result satisfactory. Mr. Austin is evidently one of the numerous class of men to whom "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." He informs us that he has "for some years taken a great interest in mineralogy," which has not, if we are to judge by his book, advanced him to any acquaintance with the science of minerals.—*Athenæum*.

Jurisprudence. By CHARLES SPENCER MARCH PHILLIPPS. 12s. Murray.—Mr. Phillipps is one of the most discursive of writers; and, as he gets over his ground quickly, the number of subjects which he manages to have his say about in a volume of moderate compass, is surprising. He examines not only that portion of jurisprudence which has to do with private individuals, but also that which deals with the public government of States and with the international relations of different States. His discussion of public municipal law enables him to rush rapidly through most topics of current politics. We have the Confederate secession, the Mexican war, the late Italian war, the downfall of the Neapolitan Bourbons, the faults of the electoral law under Louis Philippe, anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott's political sentiments, the weakness of universal suffrage, and a disquisition on the income tax, all heaped together in a few pages. The consequence of this rapid introduction of all kinds of topics, in order to have the pleasure of blurting out something fiery or comic about them, may be judged by what Mr. Phillipps has to say about the income tax.—*Saturday Review*.

History of Christian Names. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." 2 vols. 21s. Parker, Son, and Bourn.—There is but one fault in this work, that it is an Encyclopædia in place of being a History. A thousand pages on Christian names may fairly be described as a tax upon the mental energies of the public, as they must have been on those of the writer. If the intention of the latter was to furnish a book for reference, the success is full and merited; but if the design was to accomplish a work of mingled amusement and instruction by light reading, the success is not so complete. There was wisdom in the remark of the author who said, in his preface, that his book should have been less in quantity if he had only had time to make it so. The industry of the compiler of the present work is equalled by the ability with which the industry is applied. The subject itself is here nearly exhausted. No object, country, circumstance, or whim from which Christian names have been derived is here omitted; and if the work has consequently extended to above a thousand pages, thousands of volumes in many languages must have been culled from, and after all we might perhaps be surprised that such abundance of materials could be compressed into two such volumes as these.—*Athenæum*.

The *Examiner* says: "As a first contribution in the least degree approaching to completeness, to a very intricate study, this work is much to be commended. The chief fault to be found with this 'History of Christian Names' lies in its classification. Miss Yonge says that she first intended treating her names alphabetically; but, seeing that this 'utterly destroyed all their interest and connection,' she decided upon arranging them according to the languages in which they are supposed to have begun. Hence, after a very comprehensive glossary of a hundred and thirty pages, serving also as an index to the body of the work, we have nearly a thousand other

pages giving successive accounts of Hebrew, Persian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic nomenclature, with a concluding chapter on the newly-made names of modern Europe. Had each nation or race adopted its own set of names, and neither copied from or given to the others, this classification might have been the most correct."

Heraldic Visitation of the Northern Counties in 1530, by Thomas Tonge, Norroy King of Arms, &c. Edited by W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A. Durham: Published for the Surtees Society, by Frances Le Keux. London: Whittaker and Co.—The Heraldic Visitation of a country is not likely to be, on the whole, a very exciting document out of that county. It is of course pleasant to those who find in it their own forefathers or the forefathers of their neighbours, and ever and anon, among the mass of undistinguished names, there crops out one of real historic interest. In the Northern counties, indeed, names to which we attach an idea, turn up more commonly than in other parts of the kingdom. This is due, more than to any other cause, to the border poems of Sir Walter Scott. It would of course have been impossible for Scott himself to find so much to say about the worthies of those counties which had not the good or bad luck to be the scene of constant warfare; but it is certain that, without his help, a good many names which we now know very well, would not have got beyond the County History. We have looked through the volume, as it is well to look through every collection of names, somewhat with the eyes of Miss Yonge, to see what light it might throw on the history either of surnames or of Christian names. On the whole, the gentlemen of the Northern counties in 1530 retained the old style of mediæval nomenclature. The Christian names are almost always confined to the small list with which our forefathers seemed to have been satisfied. We do not think there is a single double name, and not above one or two instances of the fanciful style of name which came in not very much later, sometimes in the form of unusual Scripture names, sometimes in that of surnames used as Christian names.—*Saturday Review*.

The Varieties of Dogs, as they are found in Old Sculptures, Pictures, Engravings, and Books. By PH. CHARLES BERJEAU. 10s. 6d. Dulau and Co.—M. Berjeau has started a topic of great novelty and interest in the little volume now before us. He has brought together in fifty-two plates about two hundred illustrations of dogs, borrowed from antique sculpture, mediæval paintings, and early woodcuts and engravings, with the view of "showing how long many of the numerous breeds now existing have been known." This is not very clearly expressed; for we presume that no new breed of dogs has been invented among us, though several old ones may have disappeared. M. Berjeau means, we suppose, to investigate how far the characteristics of favourite varieties of dogs have been observed and portrayed in ancient and mediæval art. Perhaps, too, a work like this might serve to show whether the existing breeds have come down to us pure and unmixed, or whether they have been modified to any considerable extent by crossing. Of the breeds of dogs which find no representatives in his plates, we may mention the turnspit, the pug, the colley, the Danish carriage-dog, the true deerhound, the Skye terrier, and the Esquimaux or Pomeranian. Perhaps, in a professedly archaeological book, we have no right to grumble at a preponderance of rude and inartistic engravings. But we earnestly recommend the ingenious compiler to use more discrimination in his selection. A really conscientious endeavour to draw a dog from the life, by a mediæval illuminator, is worth more than a dozen hideous woodcuts from the earliest printed block-books.—*Saturday Review*.

A Book for the Beach. By BLANCHARD JERROLD. 2 vols. 21s. Skeet.—These essays make no reference whatever to the ordinary pursuits of sea-side places, the marvels of the deep, or the habits of those who do their business on great waters; but they contain much pleasant reading for drowsy idlers whilst they lie at full length on sand or shingle. Notwithstanding some small inaccuracies, Mr. Jerrold's papers are frequently valuable and suggestive.—*Athenæum*.

It consists of a collection of divers papers, with titles such as the following:—"My Alias," "Concerning Cravats," "Eccentric Mac," "The Work-a-Day World of France," "The Story of a Hero, related by his Valet," "The Modern a'Beckett," &c. It would be a better book than many anywhere; but, to secure justice to its merits, it should be read and criticised on the sea-shore, where we have been listening, in the intervals of reading, to the moan and the drone of the waves.—*Reader*.

Reports on Mountain and Marine Sanitaria: Medical and Statistical Observations on Civil Stations and Military Cantonments, Jails, Dispensaries, Regiments, Barracks, &c., within the Presidency of Madras, the Straits of Malacca, the Andaman Islands, and British Burmah. From January 1858 to January 1862. By Inspector-General of Hospitals DUNCAN MACPHERSON, M.D., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Madras. 1862. Published by authority.—Regarding it even from the most selfish point of view, treating it merely as a question of our pockets, we must remember that every private soldier whom we despatch from our shores to India costs us 100*l.* before he can be landed at his destination, and that we lose annually sixty men out of every thousand sent—which, as there are 80,000 European troops, represents an annual loss of 480,000*l.* Add to this also the large proportion of deaths in the civil service, and the cost it entails of filling up the vacancies, and then, calcu-

lating the enormous yearly outlay dependent on the health of our countrymen in India, ask yourself whether you have direct interest or not in any measures which may tend to improve this state of things. Dr. Macpherson, the Inspector-General of Indian Hospitals, has come before the public with a plan for the amelioration of an evil which, besides its expense, carries sorrow and dismay into many a happy home, both high and low. He has been employed for more than four years in traversing the country in every direction, travelling 12,356 miles by land, and 11,563 by sea, and collecting all statistical information that has a direct bearing upon the health of Europeans in India. The whole embodied in an official report has just been published by order of the Madras Government. We are glad to hear that Dr. Macpherson is going to embody the results of his valuable observations in a more popular form.—*Reader.*

A General View of the Criminal Law of England. By JAMES FITZ-JAMES STEPHEN, M.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Newark-on-Trent. Macmillan.—Intelligible and interesting this book certainly is. Rarely going into details, and dwelling at length on the broad questions at issue, Mr. Stephen writes for unprofessional readers, and writes with so much knowledge and good sense, that his work is entitled to no little consideration from the many to whom it is addressed. The boldness with which some of its topics are enunciated may lead to difference of opinion; but from that can only come fuller consideration, and therefore truer apprehension, of the subject. It is a healthy token of the zeal with which readers outside of college walls apply themselves to abstruse studies connected with the government of their country, that three such books as Mr. Cox's account of the "English Constitution," of which we lately spoke; Mr. Fawcett's treatise on "Political Economy," on which we have yet to comment, and the work before us, should be published within two or three months of one another.—*Examiner.*

The Shakespeare Treasury of Subject Quotations. By W. HOE. 3s. Lockwood and Co.—The object of this small work appears to be to enable any one to illustrate any subject by an apt quotation from Shakespeare at a moment's notice; and the means adopted for the attainment of that end consist in the arrangement of the passages selected under a number of distinct heads. The present volume is a mere experiment, and contains quotations from only four of the comedies. We cannot say we think much of Mr. Hoe's plan. His book could never be anything higher than a kind of gradus for the use of writers who introduce quotations in a merely mechanical and business-like manner.—*Spectator.*

FOREIGN.

Correspondence of the Grand-Duke Carl August of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach with Goethe.—[Briefwechsel des Grossherzogs Carl August von Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach mit Göthe.] Weimar: Landes-Industrie Comptoir. London: Nutt.—The long-expected "Correspondence" of the Grand-Duke, who made a German Athens of his small state, with the poet who was not only its chief ornament, but in a great measure his "guide, philosopher, and friend," is at last before the public. To attain this desirable end, some difficulties had to be surmounted. These did not arise on the part of the reigning Grand-Duke, who showed every willingness to rummage his archives, but on that of the Goethe family, who feared that by allowing the letters to be published they would act in contradiction to the express wishes of the Rodolph of their House. Nor was their fear without ostensible foundation. In a letter from Rome, dated Nov. 1787, Goethe expressly says, "Burn my letters at once, that nobody may read them; in the hope that you will do this, I can write with greater freedom;" and in his published works may be found this remark: "Before my departure (for Switzerland in the year 1797) I burn all the letters that have been sent me since 1772, from a decided dislike to the publication of the quiet course of kindly intercommunication." By the letter of the law, publication was clearly prohibited; but those who endeavoured to interpret the views of the illustrious deceased in a more equitable spirit would find plausible reasons on their side. If he talked so unequivocally about burning his letters, it was obvious enough that they had not all been destroyed; and, indeed, he had published some of them himself. A man who lives till 1832 is very likely to have departed from the resolution which he formed in 1797. When this was made apparent to the Goethe family, they ceased to insist that the light, so long concealed, should remain under the bushel. Hence we now enjoy the benefit of its radiance. The letters extend from 1775 to 1828, that is to say, from the date of Goethe's arrival at Weimar to that of the death of the Grand-Duke. But though they embrace nearly the whole period of the poet's literary activity, they do not contain very much that will interest any class of readers save those who, taking a special interest in the details of the poet's biography, would gladly fill up a minute gap or rectify a dubious date.—*Athenæum.*

Les Écrivains Français, leur Vie et leur Œuvres; ou Histoire de la Littérature Française. Par P. BARRÈRE, Membre de l'Université de France, de l'Académie de Paris. 6s. 6d. Williams and Norgate.—In the book we have cited, M. Barrère gives one of two volumes

of a popular sketch of the course of French literature. The course was first given for the information of cadets and officers at Woolwich. The volume begins with a slight notice of the origin of French, and ends with a rather full notice of Voltaire. The author carries through his book, as every writer upon literature should, a clear sense of the national character his writers are expressing, and the sequence of his biographical and critical sketches is very pleasantly maintained, though here also there is the usual isolation of the subject.—*Examiner.*

Quinze Jours au Bord de la Mer. Par J. PIZZETTA. Paris.—M. Pizzetta, having spent a fortnight at Boulogne, and having read the popular English works on marine zoology, was seized with a pang of national *amour propre* at the reflection that France was, in respect of science in general and of natural history in particular, far behind England, where (as we learn with surprise) "il y a peu de maisons qui ne possèdent un petit aquarium." To introduce the aquarium, and to spread a taste for natural history, he has compiled and published a trumpery little railway volume, illustrated with a few bad woodcuts. "C'est un recueil de nos propres observations," he says, "beaucoup augmenté de celles des autres;" but, as he scarcely ever mentions "les autres" when transferring their observations to his pages, we have a well-grounded suspicion that his own share is such as might be expected from a tolerably ignorant man after a fortnight's experience.—*Saturday Review.*

Croyances et Légendes de l'Antiquité. Essais de Critique appliquée à quelques points d'Histoire et Mythologie. Par ALFRED MAURY. Paris.—"Croyances et Légendes de l'Antiquité" is the title which M. Alfred Maury has given to a volume of miscellaneous papers, which have appeared already in various periodicals. The title is a little too large for the contents of the book, which is simply a collection of independent papers, differing widely in their importance and elaborateness, but written, as all sensible men would feel bound to write at present, with due heed to the nature of their authorities, and the conditions of the subject-matter. In addition to the papers bearing on the religious belief and the legends of ancient nations, we have an etymological dissertation on the names of two Gaulish deities, a critical examination of the character and sources of the history of Eusebius, and a geographical paper on the old sea route between the Persian and Arabian Gulf and the China Sea. These are instructive and learned essays; but they have only a remote relation to the subject which we expected, from the title, to find discussed.—*Saturday Review.*

Le Brésil Littéraire. Histoire de la Littérature Brésilienne, suivie d'un Choix de Morceaux tirés des meilleures Auteurs Brésiliens. Par FERDINAND WOLF, Docteur en Philosophie, Conservateur de la Bibliothèque Imp. de Vienne, &c., &c. Berlin: A. Asher and —There is ample provision made in this work to gratify an extensive curiosity respecting the poets of Brazil, though perhaps too little care has been taken to awaken the appetite where it is deficient. Considering it as the first general account of these authors that has come from the European press, we are tempted to complain that Dr. Wolf has chosen a tardy and circuitous method of introducing us to the few really brilliant and original features of the national literature. Following closely in the track of the anthologies that have been published at Rio Janeiro—which he has, however, critically revised and brought down to the most recent times—our editor has swelled his collection with a good many dilettante versifiers, whose names will hardly command more than a local interest. The series is not the less valuable in another point of view, as illustrating the very gradual steps by which a European colony within the tropics must learn to bring its language and traditional sentiments into thorough harmony with a novel climate and landscape, and to acquire familiar sympathies with the various races that have been nourished by the same soil.—*Saturday Review.*

THE LIBRARIES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is perhaps not generally known that the capital of Turkey possesses a large number of public libraries, a general catalogue of which is now being made. According to an estimate which is considered reliable, the total number of manuscripts thus catalogued will exceed a million. Unfortunately, however, many of these MSS. have been so damaged by lying in heaps in damp cellars or worm-eaten chests, as to be partially, and in some cases entirely illegible. It is also to be regretted that, until now, none of the treasures of the early periods of Byzantine literature, which it was hoped would be brought to light, have been found. It has on the contrary, been proved that all the works of those times which are known to have existed have been ruthlessly destroyed. The remaining works are consequently chiefly in Arabic, or in other Semitic languages; but they form, on the other hand, the richest collection of Oriental literature in existence. Ahmet-Vafik-Effendi Subhi-Bey and other Turkish men of letters have proposed that this inestimable mass of literary treasures be collected in one building, so as to render it accessible to students engaged in historical researches, and there is every reason to believe that this proposal will be adopted, notwithstanding the opposition it has hitherto met with. The first step towards the formation of an imperial library has already been taken by placing 40,000 volumes of good works, in various European languages, and which belonged to Il-Hami-Pasha, in the Dar-al-Fanoon, the building of the University. Orders have been given to increase this collection considerably, so as to create a tolerably complete library for consultation, to which the public will be freely admitted. Adding to such a collection the MS. already mentioned, Constantinople would be superior to any capital in a literary point of view, especially if by some lucky chance the plays of Menander, or the lost books of Livy, or the remaining tragedies of Æschylus, were suddenly brought to light from amidst the parchments now being so carefully examined.

BOOK NEWS:

A BOOKSELLER'S RECORD AND AUTHOR'S AND PUBLISHER'S REGISTER.

IN AUGUST no one expects many books, nor books of much importance. Publishers reserve their choicer wares for a more propitious season. In TRAVEL there have appeared "A Mining Journey across the Great Andes, with Explorations in the Silver-Mining Districts of the Provinces of San Juan Mendoza, and a Journey across the Pampas to Buenos Ayres," by Major Rickard; "Adventures in New Guinea," by Andrew Deverell; and "Three Weeks in Majorca," by the Rev. William Dodd.

In HISTORY we have a new and revised edition, in three volumes, of Mr. Ticknor's "History of Spanish Literature;" the third volume of Mommsen's "History of Rome," translated by Mr. Dickson; a first volume of a "History of Methodism," by Dr. Abel Stevens; and a third volume of the Works of Giraldus Cambrensis, edited by Mr. Brewer.

In THEOLOGY there have appeared "Sermons on Christian Doctrine," by Dean Alford; a second volume of "Synonyms of the New Testament," by Dean Trench; "Village Sermons," by a Northamptonshire Rector; "A Key to Bishop Colenso's Biblical Arithmetic, with an Appendix containing a Short Argument for the Authenticity of the five Books of Moses," by the late Bishop Marsh; "Sunday Echoes in Week-day Hours," with a Preface by the Bishop of Winchester; "Notes on Ezekiel," by the Rev. W. Shrewsbury, edited by his Son; "John Sullivan, or a Search for the Old Religion" (a narrative of conversion of a Roman Catholic to Protestantism); "A Handbook for the Sick, a Selection of Scripture Texts and Hymns," by the Rev. W. B. Mackenzie; "Prayers for the Sick and Sorrowful," framed out of the Psalms, by Mr. J. B. Marsh; "An Index of the Acts, &c. of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland," by the Rev. J. Wilson; and a volume for the use of Sunday-school Teachers, entitled "Lectures Expository and Practical on the Epistles, for every Sunday in the Year," by the Rev. J. Limrick.

In FICTION we have "Kilsorrel Castle, an Irish Story," by the Honourable Albert Canning; "A Disputed Inheritance, the Story of a Cornish Family," by Mr. Thomas Hood; "Veronia;" "The Cream of Life," by a Man of the World; and "After Long Years," by Mrs. Mackenzie Daniel.

Under the head of MISCELLANEOUS WORKS we may range "Meteorographica, or Methods of Mapping the Weather," by Mr. Galton; "Baby Worlds, an Essay on the Nascent Members of our Solar Household," by Mr. Von Gumpach; "A Glossary of Navigation," by the Rev. J. Harbord; "A Book for the Beach," by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold; "Shakspeare Characters, chiefly Subordinate," by Mr. Cowden Clarke; "The Wallet-Book of the Roman Wall," by the Rev. J. C. Bruce; "Healthy Homes for Agricultural Labourers," a book of plans, by Mr. B. Thompson; "A Practical Treatise on Mining, Land and Railway Surveying, Engineering, &c.," by Mr. H. D. Hoskold; "Ideal Views of the Primitive World," by Dr. F. Unger, edited by Mr. Samuel Highly; and "Familiar Dialogues in Japanese," by Sir Rutherford Alcock.

"A WINTER IN UPPER AND LOWER EGYPT," by Mr. G. A. Hoskins will be published this month by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

THIS WEEK Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish the third and last volume of the complete edition of Mr. Browning's Poetical Works, containing "Paracelsus," "Christmas-eve and Easter-day," and "Sordello."

THE LITERARY TIMES after a life of nearly half a year finds its price, a penny, will not do. Its size has been enlarged from twelve pages to sixteen, and its price doubled.

THE CHURCH OF HIGH LAYER, near Ongar, Essex, where John Locke lies buried, is now in process of restoration, and the rector appeals for subscriptions to repair the philosopher's tomb.

SIR LASCELLES WRAXALL is engaged in writing, partly from his family papers, an account of the romantic life of Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark. Sir L. Wraxall is a grandson of the well-known Wraxall who in the last century gossiped so amusingly about the Courts of England and France, and the family papers referred to are, we presume, materials collected by that amusing chronicler of life and manners.

IN A LECTURE on the "History of the Art of Printing," just published by the author, Mr. J. Moore, of Exeter-street, Strand, himself a printer, we find the following: "The proprietors of the Times have done much to improve the condition of the compositors employed on their establishment. For many years a savings bank has been established, to which every compositor is expected to subscribe weekly. A *cuisine* has been fitted up, where viands, wholesome and suitable, are prepared at a small cost to the customers. There is also a bath to refresh the body after the fatigues of the night. And, better still, dwelling-houses have been erected on Mr. Walter's estate in Berkshire, where the compositors may retire, in their old age, upon a pension."

CITATION OF BISHOP COLENZO.—The Bishop of Cape Town, as Metropolitan of South Africa, has cited Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, to appear before him on the 17th of November, in his court at Cape Town, to answer certain charges preferred against him connected with his recent volumes on "The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua." The usual preliminary notices have been served upon Bishop Colenso in London, but it is understood that in consequence of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the case of *The Bishop of Cape Town v. Long*, the Bishop of Natal will deny the authority of the Bishop of Cape Town as Metropolitan, and that thus in all probability the whole proceedings will fall to the ground upon technical points. Bishop Colenso is still in England, and has given no intimation of any period at which it is likely he will return to his African diocese. He has appointed a commissary during his absence.

MR. ROBERT CHAMBERS, we are sorry to learn, has for some weeks been seriously ill.

MR. WOOLNER, the sculptor, is about to make his appearance as a poet in a volume entitled "My Beautiful Lady."

"THE LAND OF THE PERMAULS; or, Cochin, its Past and its Present," by Mr. Francis Day, is announced.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM will be closed on Tuesday 1st, and reopened on Tuesday 8th September.

WE HAVE the satisfaction of hearing that the whole of the MS. of Mr. Lane's Arabic-English Lexicon is copied out and ready for the press, so that, on the part of Mr. Lane, there will be no unnecessary delay.

M. DU CHAILLU has sailed for Africa in the *Mentor*. He takes with him a set of photographic instruments and chemicals, having prepared himself for his expedition by learning the art of photography under Mr. H. Claudet. With a series of *cartes de visite* to vouch for his gorilla acquaintance, M. du Chaillu will be able to bid defiance to his detractors.

AN AUSTRALIAN LANDOWNER.—We (*Cambridge Independent Press*) last week published, under our Huntingdon news, the death of Mr. Simon Staughton, who died in Australia, a few weeks back, he having amassed a colossal fortune, and purchased 70,000 acres of land. We now learn that Mr. Staughton was formerly a compositor, and worked in that capacity upon this journal when it was first established.

THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART, which has been struggling since 1851 to get itself into working order, and been hitherto hindered by the unfortunate wording of the Act of Parliament which gave it a legal existence, has at last published its general balance-sheet. From this it appears that the Guild possesses a clear capital of 5323*l.* to start with; that it proposes to erect a number of free residences upon the land given by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and that its functions will be to grant pensions or donations or free residence to members of its own body or their widows. The right of membership is obtained by the subscription of an entrance fee of one guinea and an annual subscription of a like sum. Some complaints were afloat that the dramatic gentlemen who kindly volunteered to act in various parts of the country for the benefit of the Guild had charged enormously for their expenses. These complaints turn out to be unfounded, for the expenses do not exceed the moderate sum of a guinea a day each.

M. JULES GERARD.—This celebrated "lion killer" and traveller, it will be remembered, left England in the spring on an exploring expedition in the endeavour to find a route from the West Coast of Africa through Timbuctoo to Algiers. Like his countryman, M. du Chaillu, he took lessons in photography before his departure from Mr. H. Claudet, and has now sent his instructor a letter, of which the following is an extract: "I have found, but not without trouble, a route into the interior, and in a few days I shall leave Little Popo, situated a short distance to the west of Whydah. If nothing stops me I shall be in the Kong mountains in the month of September, towards the sources of the Niger three months afterwards, at Timbuctoo towards the spring, and at Algiers at the end of the summer. God is great, and the enterprise useful. I leave with every confidence in success.—Whydah, June 24, 1863." M. Gerard has also paid a visit to the bloody monster, the King of Dahomey, and has written a description of his interview to the Duke of Wellington.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE LEWIS, BART.—The will of the Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, of Harpton-court, near Radnor, and Kent House, Knightsbridge, was proved in London by his brother, the Rev. Sir G. F. Lewis, the sole executor. The personal property was sworn under 20,000*l.* The testator has bequeathed to his wife, Lady Maria Theresa Lewis, beyond her marriage settlement, all his property in British, foreign, and colonial securities, for her own absolute use; also his town residence, Kent House, with the furniture and other effects; but, as respects jewellery, Sir George directs that the diamonds presented to her ladyship by the late baronet's father, the Right Hon. Sir T. F. Lewis, Bart., shall, upon her ladyship's decease, become the property of his (the testator's) brother, the successor to the title and estates, whom he has appointed residuary legatee of both his real and personal property. The will bears date Dec. 9, 1861.

MISS BRADDON, whose "Lady Audley's Secret" and "Aurora Floyd" everybody knows, has just addressed a characteristic note to a French writer who asked for some particulars of her life: "Story! Lord bless you!" she writes, "I have none to tell, Sir! I have not, like Aurora Floyd . . . nor like Lady Audley . . . although some of our critics on this side of the Channel have declared that I would never have been capable of speaking of . . . and of . . . unless I had previously been familiar with the way in which such crimes are committed. I began my literary career with a little comedy entitled 'The Loves of Arcadia,' which was played at the Strand Theatre in 1860; next I wrote a volume of poems in 1851. This comedy and this volume of poetry were followed, firstly, by 'The Trail of the Serpent;' secondly, 'Lady Lisle;' third, 'The Captain of the Vulture;' fourth, 'Ralph the Bailiff;' fifth, 'Lady Audley's Secret;' sixth, 'Aurora Floyd;' all of which made their first appearance in periodicals. Besides these novels, I have at the same time edited a monthly review and a weekly review, and I wrote anonymously a great many articles for the latter. I am writing now, as you know, 'John Marchmont's Legacy,' and 'Eleanor's Victory.' The former is published in *Temple Bar*, the latter in *Once a Week*. In enumerating the titles of my books, I have given you the history of my life, at least to the present date."

MR. J. B. BEBBINGTON, an Atheistic lecturer, and late editor of the *Propagandist*, has embraced Christianity. In a lecture, giving his reasons for the change, he stated that in the month of September last he went on a lecturing expedition to Scotland. The first place at which he held forth was Glasgow. There he saw the churches all crowded on Sundays, and even on week days when there was service in them, and it struck him as strange that he, as the apostle of infidelity, was obliged to hide his head in a small room not capable of containing more than a hundred people, in a back street, and even there had but a thin attendance. From Glasgow he went to Greenock, and there the case was worse. All the infidels he could muster were some half-dozen working men. He could not get a printer to print his bills announcing his meetings, nor a bill-poster to paste them up. They were accordingly printed at Paisley, twelve miles off, but they were of little use, for no one came to hear his lectures, and he began seriously to reflect that playing the infidel prophet was something very like playing the fool. On coming back to England these reflections took a practical effect, and after much consideration God revealed Himself to him, and he saw the errors of the course he had been pursuing. He warned young men who, like himself, might be led away by the statements of infidel writers, to weigh them well before they embraced them.

PROFESSOR WILSON, of Toronto, is now in this country, and is preparing for the press a revised edition of his "Pre-historic Annals of Scotland."

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY is at present confined to his bed, and his condition excites some anxiety.

LORD LYTTELTON has a translation into Greek of Milton's "Comus" in the press.

MR. LAWRENCE'S (author of "Guy Livingstone") American experiences, under the title of "Border and Bastille," will be out this week.

DR. WYNTER has just ready another of his gossiping volumes, entitled "Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers; being some of the Chisel Marks of our Industrial Progress, and other Papers."

MR. BOHN will publish in his Standard Library for September and October, Miss Mitford's "Our Village," in two volumes, illustrated with woodcuts and engravings on steel.

SIR WILLIAM DEXISON, the Governor of Madras, who, some time ago, wrote a reply to the "Essays and Reviews," is said to be engaged upon a like task as regards the theory of Sir Charles Lyell.

"LETTERS FROM MALABAR," by Jacob Canter Visscher, translated from the Dutch by Major Heber Drury, to which is added an account of Travancore, and Fra Bartolomeo's Travels in that country, will shortly be published by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

MR. BENTLEY will have ready early in October a novel upon which M. Alexandre Dumas has been engaged for a long time past, embodying the leading facts of Lady Hamilton's life, entitled "Emma Lyons." The English translation will be published three months before the French edition.

MR. THOMAS MILLER, the Nottingham poet and author of "Gideon Giles," and many other novels, is anxious to obtain engagements for public readings from his works, ranging through forty volumes.

MRS. CROWE, and the Authoress of "Emilia Wyndham," have gone into partnership in the production of a novel which will shortly be published, entitled "Heathside Farm."

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS has been selected to prepare a paper on the history and nature of the publishing trade in Edinburgh, to be read at the meeting of the National Association for Promotion of Social Science in October. Accepting the invitation, Mr. Chambers designs to include interesting particulars concerning all trades—paper making, printing, &c.—allied to the preparation and diffusion of literature.

NEXT YEAR will be Shakespeare's year; and the Archaeological Institute have very wisely chosen Warwick as the seat of their next Congress. The Rev. Mr. Hartshorne has undertaken to get up the story of Kenilworth Castle, and Professor Willis that of Coventry Cathedral. Stratford will, of course, be one of the main excursions, and the recent repairs of the parish church, the tomb of Shakespeare, will come under the notice of a very critical and learned audience.

ADDISON AND THE "SPECTATOR."—I possess a note-book which contains a number of Addison's contributions to the *Spectator*, in his handwriting. Originally the book has been written on only the right-hand page, in a very plain but almost print-like hand, and afterwards amended and added to, on the blank pages, in the author's handwriting. Even in the amended state the text differs considerably from the printed *Spectator*. My theory is that the essays were written for college exercises or the like, at least to be read to an audience (this I draw from the very distinct characters, which are as easily read as type); and that they were afterwards expanded by Addison, and touched up for his darling paper. As I propose printing the interesting fragment, I shall feel exceedingly obliged to any correspondent of yours for any information or suggestions which may help me in the editing.—J. D. CAMPBELL.—*Notes and Queries*.

A VERY USEFUL and practical little work is now in the course of publication by Mr. Victor Delarue, of Chandos-street, Covent-garden. It is entitled "First Steps in Drawing," and its object is to teach the student the A. B. C. of his art without any immediate reference to what is technically termed taste. For instance, the first eight numbers are devoted to simple outlines, and the purpose held out by the promoter is, in the first instance, that of teaching pupils to exercise their hands in tracing outline. The value of this method must be evident. Many a student has been deterred from pursuing an accomplishment for which he has a real taste by the difficulty he has had to encounter in mastering the rudiments of what may hereafter come to be his art. This is overcome in Mr. Delarue's publication, and we conscientiously recommend it to those who desire to learn drawing. The plan is also well conceived. The pupil has two specimens on each page from which he or she may copy first the outline and then the study of light and shade. The system will not only teach but it will please.

GOOD WORDS has been very successful, and detraction is one of the penalties of success. The correspondent of the *Aberdeen Free Press* says: "I hear that a dispute has arisen between the editor of *Good Words* and certain of his contributors. It is said that Dr. Guthrie and others of the stricter sort have intimated that they will not write any more for the magazine, if the editor should carry out his intention of publishing a serial story by Mr. Anthony Trollope. They have no special objection to Mr. Trollope's religious views; but they have no toleration for modern parables, even when they point a moral." On this gossip the *Record* comments as follows: "The *Aberdeen Free Press* supposes that no objection is entertained to Mr. Trollope's 'religious views.' Perhaps not, but this view of the case proceeds on the not very logical assumption that the moral or immoral tendency of novels does not concern religion! We are glad to hear that Dr. Guthrie and his friends take a different view of the subject." The *Patriot* extinguishes "the gladness" of the *Record* in asserting "That an effort having been made to induce Dr. Guthrie to say that he would write no more for *Good Words*, the doctor not only at once indignantly refused, but declared his high sense of the value of *Good Words*, and of the benefit it was likely to confer upon the community."

THOSE WHO ARE CURIOUS about the state of American literature should see the *American Publishers' Circular*. As might have been expected, its foremost article is an attack upon English authors for complaining of American pirates; for if Liverpool shipbuilders fit out *Alabama*s to prey upon Yankee commerce, New England publishers take it out in thefts upon British literature. By the way, it is a curious fact that there are no complaints of our publishers pirating American works. Can it be that the greatest nation upon the face of the earth produce comparatively few works worth pirating? Among other literary news we are informed that Mr. Bancroft's ninth volume of the "History of the United States" is in the press, and that the next and concluding volume will be published before next year; that Mr. Saunders, formerly of the firm of Saunders and Otley, and now assistant-librarian of the Astor Library in New York, is engaged upon a volume entitled "Evening with the Poets; or, Quiet Shades in English Poetry;" that Mr. L. Gaylord Clark, of New York, for many years the editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, is about to publish his correspondence with his twin-brother, Mr. Willis Gaylord Clark, of Philadelphia, "the delightful prose-writer and tender and beautiful poet;" that Mr. Hawthorne, one of the few American writers of fiction who are read in this country, is "absorbed in a new romance;" and that Mr. Longfellow has translated a large portion of the "Divina Commedia."

A LIFE OF GENERAL STONEWALL JACKSON is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

THE REV. CHARLES MERIVALE has a Latin translation of Keats's "Hyperion" in the press.

MR. JOSHUA ALDER, a Newcastle naturalist, has had a pension of 70*l.* a year conferred on him by government for literary services.

MISS BRADDON has commenced a novel in the *London Journal*, entitled "The Outcasts."

MESSRS. BICKERS AND SON are about to produce, in four volumes, demy 8vo., a new and copyright edition of Shakespeare's Plays and Poems, as edited for the New York market, by Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke.

THE REV. J. G. WOOD is preparing a new work on popular natural history, to be entitled "Homes without Hands; or, an Account of Habitations constructed by various Animals, classed according to their Principles of Construction."

WE HEAR that several of our leading publishers have declined the issue of a translation of M. Renan's "Life of Jesus." *Public Opinion* however advertises a comprehensive epitome of the work which may satisfy inquirers ignorant of French.

"NATURE'S SECRETS; or, Psychometric Researches," by William and Elizabeth Denton, of Boston, Massachusetts, edited with an introduction by a Clergyman of the Church of England, will be published in October by Messrs. Houlston and Wright. This volume will describe some curious developments of clairvoyance.

A NEW MODE OF FABRICATING PAPER for bank-notes has been discovered by an English chemist, and for all other papers that imitations are requisite to be guarded against. The process consists in forming a layer of various colours, the centre sheet being of a very delicate shade, which the least acid of any kind would instantly change; consequently the forger, in applying the means for drawing off the impression, would destroy the note completely through the necessary ingredients that are used for such purposes. It is said the Bank of England has purchased the patent.

PLAYING CARDS.—In the reign of Charles they were in vogue among the higher classes in Britain, but it was only during the reign of George II. that they were so familiar in British society as to bring down on them the patronage of Government in the shape of a tax. This was in the year 1756. In the year 1775 the annual consumption was 428,000 packs. In the year 1800 they amounted to 986,000. Since that year they have never been so high; but have shown a tendency to decline. During the last year of the shilling duty (1861) they amounted to 272,740. Since that time they have increased in public favour on account of the reduction of the duty to 3*d.*

THE "DISPATCH" MAPS.—The whole of the stock and plates of the Maps known as the *Dispatch Atlas* have been purchased by Messrs. Cassell, Pether, and Galpin, who are making arrangements to bring this valuable series within the reach of every one. These maps, as many of our readers are aware, form the most complete delineation of the surface of the globe ever published. It is intended to issue them in sheets, with *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*. In addition to the Maps of all the Countries in the world, the series comprises the immense Map of London, on a scale of nine inches to the mile. The first sheet of this is announced for publication with *Cassell's Paper* on 29th August.

MR. BERIAM BOTFIELD, M.P. for Ludlow, died on the 7th August. Last month we mentioned two bibliographical works of his, "Notes on Private Libraries," and "Notes on Monastic Libraries," preparing for publication by Mr. Murray. Mr. Botfield was brought up at Harrow, from whence he went to Christ Church, Oxford. He spent much of his time in forming the noble library at Norton Hall, near Daventry, which is one of the finest private collections ever brought together, and which, in 1836, Dr. Dibdin, in his "Reminiscences of a Literary Life," called then "a pyramid of books."

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.—A gentleman, a large capitalist, and one of the most successful inventors of the day, has succeeded in chemically treating the pulp, during the process of manufacturing printing paper, in such a manner that when the paper is impressed upon the uninked types the chemical particles are crushed, and a perfect black impression is the result. The advantage sought to be obtained is the discarding of ink and rollers; and, by revolutionising printing machinery, and printing from a continuous roll of paper, it is calculated that the time occupied in impressing large quantities of paper will be nominal in comparison to the requirements of the present day. Cleanliness in the printing-office would thus become proverbial, and the time now wasted in making and distributing the rollers obviated. We have been assisting this gentleman in some parts of his experiment, and further information is withheld, at his own request, until letters-patent shall be obtained.—*London Typographical Advertiser*. [This paragraph, which has gone the round of the press, is a hoax. There is no such newspaper as the *Typographical Advertiser*.]

A MAGNIFICENT NEW TESTAMENT.—Messrs. Longman and Co., believing that "the skill of the printer and the art of the wood engraver have not hitherto been adequately applied to the production of an edition of the New Testament in a form representing the degree of perfection which these arts have reached in modern time," are about to issue a magnificent edition thereof, containing numerous engravings on wood from the works of F. Angelico, Perugino, Francia, L. Di Credi, Bartholomeo, Albertinelli, Raphael, G. Ferrari, D. Di Volterra, and other painters. "Each page," we are told, "will be decorated with borders, ornaments, or initial letters (strictly in keeping with the larger designs), copied on wood from the finest illuminated manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and from some other sources. Numerous medallion picture-subjects are also introduced into the margins of the Gospels." The first edition will consist of only 250 copies, printed on large paper, quarto, and selling for ten guineas per copy.

A HANDSOME PROPOSAL.—The *Publishers' Circular* says the following modest note was recently received by a gentleman of established reputation in London: "Sir,—I have frequent opportunities of doing good by delivering lectures, &c., to the members and friends of institutions and associations with whom I come into daily contact, but have not the time at my disposal necessary for the preparation of such. The support of your profession is drawn from the labours of head and pen. Your style of writing I admire, whether as exhibited in your —, or your more substantial published volumes of *Essays*, &c., and think it admirably adapted for lectures, such as I should like. Will you therefore engage to supply me with original lectures, for a cash remuneration to be agreed upon, payable in advance? If so, it must be in the strictest confidence, for though the sentiments read or spoken by me might be the product of your study and research, clothed in your language, no one but ourselves would have a right to know the fact. This you may consider a curious communication. It is so, but it is also an honest one; with strong faith in your integrity, and zealous desire of doing good in every practical way that presents itself. I think a clear way is here enabling you to add to your finances, and, through my instrumentality, instruct others less favoured. An early reply will oblige. P.S.—Understand, I get no remuneration from these lectures; they will by me be given freely, without charge—free to all." It may be that lectures are supplied in this way just as sermons are, and we may soon require an assurance from a lecturer, that his lecture is his lecture.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY.—At the third ordinary general meeting of this company the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said,—"That which was experiment had now become practice. Since February last the company had been carrying her Majesty's mails to the entire satisfaction of the Postmaster-General. Thirty trains per day had been despatched with perfect regularity, and more than 4000 trains had since been sent without any delay, at a cost of working averaging 11. 4s. 5d. daily. The directors had thought it necessary, before meeting the shareholders, to ascertain what they really could do. A few days since they made experiments, and found that in one day they could carry 172 trains, averaging 1½ tons each, and the total cost of the day's work was only 11. 16s. 7½d., or 2½d. per train, or 1½d. per ton. They had, therefore, obtained an extraordinary cheap rate. Until the main tube was laid down, which would be 2½ miles in length, the full results of their operations could not be calculated, except by analogy with what had been done. The railway companies were now looking up to that company, who had obtained a great mechanical success at a comparatively small expenditure. The contracts for the main tube would be sealed on the 31st December next, and he had no doubt of the ultimate success of the company."

A NEW "History of the World, from the Earliest Records to the Present Time," is about to be issued by Messrs. Walton and Maberly, in monthly two shilling parts. It is by Mr. Philip Smith, B.A., one of the principal contributors to the Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, and Geography. The work will form a continuous narrative of ancient, mediæval, and modern history, instead of giving separate accounts of the several nations. It is founded on the idea of an organic unity pervading the whole course of human history. It will be written from the best authorities, ancient and modern, and, while condensed into a modern compass, it will be so full as to be free from the baldness of an epitome. It will be divided into three periods, each complete in itself, and will form eight volumes in demy octavo. The first division will treat of "ancient history, sacred and secular, from the creation to the fall of the western empire in A.D. 476;" the second, of "mediæval history, civil and ecclesiastical, from the fall of the western empire to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks;" and the third, of "modern history, from the fall of the Byzantine empire to our own times." The third division will occupy four volumes; the first and second divisions, two volumes each.

TRADE NEWS.

MR. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row, has recently been engaged in effecting the following changes in the trade:—The business carried on for many years by Mr. Hewitt, Buckingham, has been purchased by Mr. Carter, late of Biggleswade. Mr. Simpson, of Rugeley, Staffordshire, has taken in Mr. Easingwood, of the same town, as a partner in his old-established business. Mr. Jones, of Kennington-lane, after twenty-five years' successful trading, has retired in favour of Mr. Davies, late of the firm of Taylor and Davies, Leadenhall-street. The old-established business of Mrs. Dobles, Ross, has been purchased by Mr. Hill, of the same town. The business lately in the hands of Mr. Beverly, Weston-super-Mare, has passed into the hands of Mr. Gooch, of Swaffham, Norfolk. The printing business carried on for many years by Mr. Born, in Gloucester-street, Camden-town, and after that by Mr. Gardner, has been purchased by Mr. H. C. Berry (from the firm of Marlborough and Co., Ave Maria-lane). Mr. Bayman's business, Lewisham, has been purchased by Mr. Hart. The *Isle of Wight Express* newspaper, belonging to Mr. Briddon, has been disposed of to Mr. Mason, of Howell-street, Paddington. Mr. Gooch's business, Swaffham, Norfolk, has been purchased by Mr. Farr, late of Theford. The *Herts and Essex Observer*, the property of Mr. May, Bishop Stortford, has been purchased by Mr. Collings. Mr. Parsons, of Abingdon, has sold his old-established business to Mr. Davis, of the same town. Mr. Payne, late of 90, High-street, St. John's-wood has disposed of his business to Mr. Wilson, late with Messrs. Parkins and Gotto. Mrs. Ackermann, Blenheim-terrace, Marlborough-road, St. John's-wood, has sold her business to Mrs. Landon, of 82, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road. Mr. Smith, who for thirty years carried on a well-known business in Hampstead, has recently disposed of it to Mr. Hewitson. Mr. Boshier, of Isleworth, has disposed of his business to Mr. Perratt, of Brentford. Messrs. Forbes and Bennett, High-street, Southampton, have dissolved partnership; the business will in future be carried on by Mr. Bennett.

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